

U. S. SENATOR DIXON
IN BOSTON ADDS TO
CAMPAIGN INTEREST

Manager of Roosevelt Can-
vass to Address Candidates
for Delegates to the Repub-
lican Convention

PLANS TO BE MADE

Friends of Governor Wilson
Steal March on Champ
Clark Supporters by Open-
ing Quarters Here

With Senator Joseph M. Dixon, na-
tional campaign manager for Colonel
Roosevelt, in Boston today to head
the list of speakers at the meeting of Roosevelt
candidates for delegates to the Re-
publican national convention the Roose-
velt supporters in Massachusetts will per-
fect plans for their primary campaign.

The gathering is scheduled for 4 p. m. in
Kingsley hall, Ford building.

Senator Dixon said: "There have been
254 delegates elected to the Chicago con-
vention up to date. Of these 64 are
for Roosevelt, 38 for Taft, 4 for Cum-
mings, 36 for La Follette, 94 are un-
committed and 116 contested."

After referring to favorable reports
from districts in Missouri, Iowa, Maine,
Georgia, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and
West Virginia, Senator Dixon said:

"The situation is daily growing bet-
ter for Colonel Roosevelt."

The friends of Gov. Woodrow Wilson
stole a march on the supporters of
Champ Clark by opening campaign quar-
ters this afternoon. Officers will be
named, it is expected, and work of cam-
paigning begun immediately. The only
name mentioned so far is Robert Treat
Paine as chairman of the Wilson com-
mittee.

Political managers find it easier to
plan their campaign work today by rea-
son of the fact that it is now definitely
known what names will appear on the
primary ballot for President and Vice-
President and for delegates to the two
great national conventions. At 5
p. m. Friday, the closing hour for with-
drawing names already submitted for a
place on the ballot, those who had gath-
ered in the office of the secretary of
state were informed that three names
would appear on the Republican ballot
for President and two on the Democratic,
as follows: Republican, Robert M. La
Follette, Theodore Roosevelt and Wil-
liam H. Taft; Democratic, Champ Clark
and Woodrow Wilson.

There were two withdrawals of candi-
dates for district delegates to the De-
mocratic convention. Judge Thomas
Riley, chairman of the Democratic state
committee, withdrew for the purpose, he
said, of giving all his time to the cam-
paign. The other withdrawal was that
of Joseph P. Lyons of Boston, a candi-
date for district delegate from the
eleventh district.

Chairman Riley expects to lead the
forces which will boom Speaker Clark
in Massachusetts. He will have the sup-
port, it is understood in political circles,
of many of the leading Democrats of
the state, including prominent men
within and outside of the Democratic
state organization.

From Washington has come a state-
ment from Congressman James M. Cur-
ley of Boston to the effect that the
Clark men in the capital city believe that
Governor Foss' refusal to permit his
name to go on the ballot means that the
state Democratic organization, headed
by Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, will
line up solidly for the speaker.

While it has been claimed by some
politicians that an understanding exist-
ed between Governor Foss and the Clark
men by which the two camps were to
cooperate for the advantage of both, the
report is denied by the Governor's sec-
retary.

(Continued on page five, column four)

Montana Senator Who
Is at Head of Campaign
for Theodore Roosevelt



JOSEPH M. DIXON

COMMERCE CHAMBER
SAYS PLEA FOR FREE
CANAL IS POWERFUL

Strongly urging preferential tolls to
coastwise shipping, in order to build up
New England trade through the canal
with the Pacific coast, the Boston Cham-
ber of Commerce, which received from
Washington today a copy of the minor-
ity report of the House committee on
interstate and foreign commerce on the
subject of Panama canal tolls character-
izes it as "a very strong document. It
enters an emphatic protest against the
abandonment of the country's historic
policy of free commercial intercourse be-
tween the states. The majority bill pro-
poses such abandonment in the fixing
of the tolls, says a statement of the
chamber given out for publication.

The minority report calls attention to
the fact that the United States govern-
ment has appropriated \$627,000,000 for
the improvement of rivers and harbors
and the construction of canals, exclusive
of the Panama canal, but that it has
never occurred to Congress to erect a
tollgate in the path of domestic trade.

It points out that 41,000,000 tons of
shipping passed through the San canal in
1911 entirely free of toll, although that
canal is owned and maintained by the
United States government.

It shows that the people of the whole
country will benefit from the cheapness
of operation through the Panama canal,
because the rates from the middle West
are always reduced accordingly when
ever water competition reduces the rates
from the seaboard. It calls attention to
the fact that whenever low rates have
been made by water routes from New
York the interests of the railroads from
the middle West have always led them
to reduce rates according from Chicago,
St. Louis, St. Paul, Kansas City and
other points.

With reference to the Hay-Panama-
Oceania treaty, it states that there can be
no discrimination between parties with re-
ference to business in which one of them
cannot participate under any possible
conditions. It is clear that no foreign
nation will for a moment consider even
the possibility of interfering with the
internal commerce of the United States
or any other nation.

If the government has spent \$627,000,
000 and given the improvements free to
the people and planned the expenditure
of hundreds of millions more under the
same condition, why, it is asked, should
it seek to burden our commerce with
tolls or "erect a tollgate in the path" of
vessels going through the Panama canal
which is now entirely in United States
territory.

TOWNS TO PRESERVE
AUTONOMY UNDER THE
GREATER BOSTON BILL

Real Estate Exchange Denies
That Annexation Is In-
tended in Measure for
Governing Council

OFFICIALS DUBIOUS

Representatives of Municipal-
ities Look on Plan Askance
Although No Curtailment
of Powers Is Contemplated

Cities and towns of Greater Boston to-
day are assured in a letter sent out by
Charles E. Lewis, secretary of the
Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange,
that the bill prepared by that organi-
zation providing for a municipal corpora-
tion including 41 municipalities under
a metropolitan council, is not to inter-
fere in any way with local autonomy.

This statement was issued by Mr.
Lewis as the result of the opposition to
the project that arose from nearly all
of the outside towns and cities. He
says the bill is not understood; that
selection and mayors have jumped to
the conclusion that they were to be
shown of much of their powers. He says:
"Regarding the bill of the Massachu-
setts Real Estate Exchange for a new
city of Boston, the chief opposition seems
to hinge on the idea of annexation. The
fact is there is no such idea expressed or
implied in the bill. The committee which
drafted this bill is made up very largely
of men who are residents of the various
cities and towns mentioned in the bill
and the idea of annexation was vigorous-
ly opposed by the entire committee."

"If the referendum should be favor-
ably acted upon by a majority of the
people in the cities and towns of the six
districts mentioned in the bill, it would
mean simply that a corporation to be
known as the city of Boston is created
for specific purposes and not in the least
degree interfering with the local auton-
omy of the various cities and towns in
any way whatever outside of the specific
purposes."

"The purposes for which this new city
of Boston would be created is to admin-
ister for the various districts the affairs
relating to the roads, parks, water, sewer-
age, police, fire, special technical, in-
dustrial and vocational schools, public
hospitals and charitable institutions other
than city institutions."

"All other local affairs would be ad-
ministered as at present. Annexation is
not at all intended nor desired by those
who drafted the bill."

The bill is now in the hands of Gov-
ernor Foss, who is expected to recom-
mend some form of metropolitan amal-
gamation in a special message to the
Legislature.

Following are the opinions of some of
the officials of the cities and towns on
the proposed bill:

Philip S. Dalton, a selectman of Mil-
ton: "The plan is comprehensive, and
might work out all right, but Milton
people are well satisfied as they are.
Consolidation of departments as recom-
mended would not do us any good. The
residents here do not like the idea of
outside interference in the management
of their affairs, but I am not certain how
they will stand on this question."

J. Edward Barry, mayor of Cambridge:
"Cambridge favors the metropolitan plan-
ning commission, but is against any plan
that tends toward annexation."

George Farrell, mayor of Malden:
"We are satisfied with our present form
of government. We can borrow money
cheaper and sell bonds higher than the
majority of other cities. We are better
off as we are."

Mayor Hatfield of Newton: "Newton
wants to be by itself."

S. Sarsfield Cunliffe, chairman of the
Watertown board of selectmen: "We
are positively against it."

George C. Elett, chairman of the Bel-
mont selectmen: "In the last town elec-
tion unanimous disapproval was regis-
tered against annexation."

Charles E. French, mayor of Melrose:
"We have interests in Boston, but we
do not wish to become too closely al-
liated with it. I do not think the
plan would benefit us to any extent."

James Chambers, mayor of Everett:
"I am against Everett's becoming a part
of Boston other than to increase the
population of that city. We are content-
ed to remain as we are."

William P. Conery, mayor of Lynn:
"The plan looks well on paper but its
realization looks to be far off. Lynn can-
not be benefited by any such plan. Lynn
is in a first class financial and moral
condition and can manage its own
affairs."

Charles S. Taylor, mayor of Medford:
"Medford does not want to unite with
Boston."

COUNCILORS ANNOUNCE CHOICE

Three members of the city council de-
clared themselves today regarding the
filling of the city clerkship, when Tim-
othy J. Buckley expressed himself in
favor of John F. Dever, clerk of
committees; and John J. Attridge, pres-
ident of the city council and Councilor
Daniel J. McDonald signified their choice
as James Donovan.

U. S. SOLDIERS
GUARD BRIDGE
OVER BORDER

EL PASO, Tex.—Following two at-
tempts during the night to blow up the
Mexican Northwestern railroad bridge
between Juarez and El Paso, American
soldiers have been posted in the center
of the international bridge, connecting
the two cities.

Two heavy charges of blasting powder
were exploded under the railroad bridge
on the Mexican side, damaging, but not
destroying it. Immediately following the
bridge episode cries of "Vive la Madero!"
were heard. Juarez authorities refused
to allow street cars from El Paso to
enter the town after the explosion.

Advices today declare that following
the taking of Parral by the rebels
yesterday a campaign of looting was
started by some of the rebel soldiers,
which was stopped by General Salazar.
Pursuit of General Villa, the federal
leader, who, it has been learned, had only
500 men to defend Parral against
3000 rebels, proved futile. He is sup-
posed to have retreated to Torreón.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS
SENT TO AID OF THOSE
IN FLOODED DISTRICT

WASHINGTON—Secretary Stimson
sent from war department funds \$10,000
today to each of three officers of the
quartermaster's department now in the
Mississippi flood district—Captain Lo-
gan at Hickman, Ky.; Captain Normyle
at New Madrid and Captain Hegeman,
also on the Missouri side of the river.
The money is to be used to buy rations
for those in need of food.

President Taft sent letters to Senator
James of Kentucky and Representative
Fitzgerald, chairman of the appropri-
ations committee, saying that the war de-
partment will expect to be reimbursed
by Congress for what money is used at
the flood. The money used at such
times in supplying food to civilians is
unwarranted by law and Secretary
Stimson is taking the responsibility be-
cause convinced of the pressing nature
of the emergency.

The President asked Mr. Fitzgerald to
wait for a preliminary report of the
army officers before making any appro-
priations for flood refugees. The war
department expects this report today.

Ernest P. Bicknell, national director
of the Red Cross, reached the flood dis-
trict today and will make an immediate
report on which will be based a possible
appeal to the entire country for sub-
scriptions.

Captain Hanna of Major General
Wood's personal staff, held a long con-
ference with Miss Mabel Boardman, na-
tional secretary of the Red Cross, who
has taken personal charge of the admin-
istration of flood relief work. As a re-
sult of the conference the army and the
Red Cross will work as a unit so that
there will be no duplication of effort.

CAIRO, Ill.—All the levees are stand-
ing firm today and it is believed that
Cairo is safe, although it has been sur-
rounded by water for two days.

The river reached 53.9 feet and it is
expected to remain at this height sev-
eral days. The breaking of the levee at
Hickman, Ky., will relieve the strain
on the levees at Cairo and other points
north of Hickman.

LONDON SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA LANDS

The men of the London Symphony
Orchestra, 100 in number, arrived from
Liverpool in New York by the White
Star liner Baltic this morning at 7:30
o'clock. Information was sent to Sym-
phony hall that the men were on this
ship. Arthur Nikisch, the London Sym-
phony director, arrives Sunday in New
York on the Garonia at 3 p. m. The or-
chestra gives its first concert in New
York Monday night and appears in Bos-
ton at Symphony hall Tuesday evening,
April 9. It returns to New York for a
second concert and starts at once on a
three weeks' tour of the United States
and Canada.

CHORUS SIGNING
AGAIN AT OPERA

Randolph Broccoli of the executive
staff of the Boston opera company is re-
newing the contracts with the chorus for
next season. The entire American con-
tingent has been reengaged.

Their names are as follows: Misses
Berger, Burchell, Crosby, Curtis, Crox-
ford, Diver, De Weale, Donovan, Eath,
Fitzgerald, Florence, Harlow, Hennessy,
Hib, Hoar, Kane, Kellner, Lucas, Man-
etti, Merten, Mortori, Oestricher, Reed,
Saxon, Smith, Stearns, Walsingham,
Ward.

HELP ASKED FOR GENESTA

Reports received here today from
Gloucester say that a lighthouse keeper
came ashore today and asked for a tow-
boat to come to the assistance of the
Boston fishing schooner Genesta, which,
he said, was dismantled off Eastern
point. No other particulars were re-
ported. The Genesta is owned by Capt.
A. M. Watson of Boston and is com-
manded by Capt. Lawrence Budreau
and carries a crew of 16 men.

ELECTION LAWS ARE
PUZZLING EVEN TO
THE COMMISSIONERS

Officials Generally Express
Themselves as Favorable to
Changes Making Them
Clear and Consistent

FARLEY CASE CITED

Conflicting Opinions Ex-
pressed by Mr. Burden and
Mr. Minton Over Question
of Party Enrollment

Even the election commissioners of
Boston are not agreed in the interpreta-
tion of the election laws of the common-
wealth as they now appear in the acts
and resolves of the General Court. These
various acts, the party enrollment act,
the presidential preferential measure, re-
cently made law, and the voters' en-
rollment statute should be altered to har-
monize and be consistent, several state,
county and city officials said on Friday.

To these men were related the experi-
ences of A. C. Farley of the firm of
Farley, Harvey & Co. of Essex street,
who came close to trouble when he
signed the nomination petition for
Woodrow Wilson which was being cir-
culated in Weymouth, not knowing that
under the law his having voted at the
Republican primaries last fall automat-
ically recorded him as a registered Re-
publican voter in that town.

"I have always opposed party en-
rollment," said Governor Foss. "Every
one knows my views on the election laws
of the commonwealth. My speeches have
told where I stood and the last state
Democratic platform contained the same
principles."

"I am not in favor of party en-
rollment," said John M. Minton, chairman
of the board of election commissioners
of Boston.

"I am decidedly in favor of the present
party enrollment law and the presiden-
tial primary act," said Melancthon W.
Burden, one of the Republican members
of the board in reply to the chairman's
observation.

"Of our election laws in general only
one conclusion is to be drawn, as I see
it," remarked Robert Lane, Lieutenant-
Governor, "and that is that they are so
framed as to insure justice to the great-
est number. In the case of Mr. Farley
there is no doubt an injustice was done
as his act was unintentional and a mere
oversight. But to prevent abuses pack-
ing and many other evils which had
crept into our primaries I regard the
registration and party enrollment acts
as good, sound measures."

"The conditions are abominable," said
Mayor Fitzgerald, when he heard of how
a business man and a student of con-
ditions had made himself liable to arrest
when after changing his opinions politi-
cally he forgot to inform the registrars
or the town clerk and signed a presiden-
tial nomination petition as a Democrat.

"I think the laws as they now stand
are inconsistent with each other," con-
tinued the mayor, "and they work hard-
ships to many. I don't see why the Gov-
ernor doesn't do something more than he
has to the end of trying to remedy these
inconsistencies. The whole thing is about
as bad as it can be."

When Commissioner Burden was told
of Mr. Farley's experiences in signing
the Wilson nomination papers after a
Continued on page five, column five

PRESIDENT ORDERS
CHINESE PROVINCES
TO FURNISH FUNDS

(By the United Press)

PEKING, China.—The financing of the
new Chinese republic is not proving an
easy task for President Yuan Shi Kai
and today he sent a peremptory note to
the heads of the various provinces de-
manding money to pay the Boxer in-
demnities, which is several months over-
due. For over a month now Yuan has
been sending requests to the provincial
officials without result. Unless the
Boxer indemnity is speedily paid, Yuan
is apprehensive of complications with
the various powers to whom money is
due.

It is believed that the provincial of-
ficials will recognize the insistent tone
of the note and raise funds. The Re-
publican leaders understand the urgent
nature of the situation and generally
indorse the stand of the President.

Reports of the slaying of General Li,
Vice-President of the republic, are dis-
counted by the statement that Dr. Sun
Yat Sen will leave Shanghai today to
visit General Li at Wuchang.

NEW YORK—A London message to
the New York Herald says that Russia
has definitely agreed to participate in
the "six-power" loan to China to the
extent of \$30,000,000, according to the
Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg cor-
respondent.

QUINCY SCHOOL
HEAD TO ACCEPT
MEDFORD'S OFFER



(Photo by Norses, Quincy)
JAMES D. HOWLETT

QUINCY, Mass.—James D. Howlett,
master of the high school here, who has
been elected master of the high school
at Medford, has decided to accept the
offer. His resignation has been placed
in the hands of Albert L. Barbour, su-
perintendent of schools, to take effect at
the close of the school year in June.

Mr. Howlett is a graduate of the
Columbian Classical Institute and Colgate
University, Hamilton, N. Y.

For two years after his graduation
he was a teacher in Colgate Academy
and University. Subsequently he served
as acting principal of the Columbian
Classical Institute, submaster of the high
school at Quincy and master of the high
school at Farmington, N. H., and Plym-
outh, Mass.

REHEARSAL ANNEX
PLANS FOR BOSTON
OPERA HOUSE DONE

Wheeler & Haven, architects,
have completed plans for the annex to
the Boston opera house. The new struc-
ture will occupy the lot on the west of
the building. It will have 50 feet front-
age on Huntington avenue and will ex-
tend about 100 feet back to the part of
the stage that projects westward from
the main building.

It will be a one-story structure, about
20 feet high. It will have a concrete
foundation. The front is designed to
correspond with the facade of the house.
The annex will be entered from the
stage and the connecting door will be
large enough to admit the largest piece
of stage scenery, for in the summer time
a part of the building is to be used as
a scenic studio.

The chief purpose of the building as
the final drawings disclose it, is to pro-
vide rehearsal accommodations for or-
chestra and ballet. The main room, on
which the door from the west side of
the stage opens, will be a musicians' re-
hearsal room. In summer this will be
used as a workshop, and it will be pre-
empted from time to time in the season
for making scenic repairs.

Next to the rehearsal room comes a
spacious room for ballet rehearsals.
There will be three or four more smaller
rooms on the street end of the building,
one of which will be for the use of the
new stage director, Mr. Urban. Here
he will pursue his desk labors as regis-
trar, preparing his scenic models and
drafting his stage settings. In the other
rooms Mr. Moranzoni and the assistant
conductors will give piano rehearsals
with individual artists and with small
ensemble groups.

The building will not have the perma-
nent character of the main house. It
will serve to clear the foyer and the
small rooms of the opera house from the
rehearsal activities which have cumbered
them in the last year.

MR. BURGESS SAVES
BLAZING PLANE

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—W. Starling
Burgess, aeroplane builder and flyer, was
rescued by motor boat crews and north
shore fishermen today when his hydro-
aeroplane caught fire as he was about to
rise from the water in the middle of
Marblehead bay.

The canvas of the left wing blazed up
when the engine backfired. Mr. Burgess
controlled the flames with his rubber
coat until aid arrived, when the blaze
was extinguished and the flyer brought
ashore in a power boat. The damage to
the machine is estimated at \$200.

AMERICANS RELEASED ON BAIL

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Clark A. Miller and Alfred
H. Motley, Jr., two Americans awaiting
extradition on a charge of having se-
cured \$100,000 from the American Litho-
graph Company through misrepresenta-
tions, were released on bail today.

BRITISH COAL STRIKE
IS OFFICIALLY CALLED
OFF BY FEDERATION

Vote Upholds Executive in
Ordering Resumption of
Work Because Two Thirds
Did Not Seek Continuance

PRECEDENT SET UP

Yorkshire Miners May Not
Accept Decision and With
Funds in Hand May Still
Keep Away From the Pits

A cable message from the United
Press says that the Miners
Federation, following a lengthy
session today, officially declared
the coal strike off and ordered
the men to return to work im-
mediately. The vote was not de-
clared. By upholding the two-
thirds vote principle an important
precedent, it is said, has been
established.

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—The situation in the coal
fields is perhaps more critical than ever.
Mr. Harthorne has made a statement in
which he explains that he was person-
ally for out and out resistance, but as
this would have split the Federation he
counselled a return to work. If the men
refuse to accept this advice, he explains,
the federation may be broken up into
weak sectional parties.

He succeeded in inducing the South
Wales miners to vote for a resumption,
but in spite of this the local repre-
sentatives of the district are still counselling
resistance and are expected to vote for
that.

Throughout the fields there is a strong
innate belief that the coal bill is merely
a will-o'-the-wisp, with the result that in
Yorkshire, where the funds of the union
are still enormous, the determination to
hold out even if it prove necessary to re-
pudiate the action of the leaders is as
yet unshaken.

The delegates of the Federation meet
in London this afternoon and on their
decision much will depend. Nobody
pretends to forecast what it will decide
but the representatives on it are to a
large extent men of extreme views.

Meantime the men are slowly and
steadily returning to the pits.

EXCHANGE ASKS
WIDER ST. JAMES

Directors of the Boston Real Estate
Exchange have voted to request the city
council to authorize the mayor to peti-
tion the Legislature for permissive legis-
lation for widening and extending St.
James avenue.

John T. Hosford has been elected a
delegate to the Good Government Asso-
ciation, replacing Russell G. Fossenden
resigned. Jason S. Dailey has been ap-
pointed a delegate to the Massachusetts
State Board of Trade representing the
association.

Several business men have been
elected to membership in the exchange
within the past few weeks, and the or-
ganization is in the best possible condi-
tion for effective harmonious work.

WALL ST. LEADERS
TO BE SUMMONED

WASHINGTON—Wall street operators
are to be haled to Washington next Wed-
nesday to testify in the "money trust"
investigation of the House banking and
currency committee.

Frank A. Vanderlip, former assistant
secretary of the treasury, and leading a
big New York bank, may be the first
witness. Members of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
Schiff & Co. and associates of J. P. Mor-
gan also will be summoned.

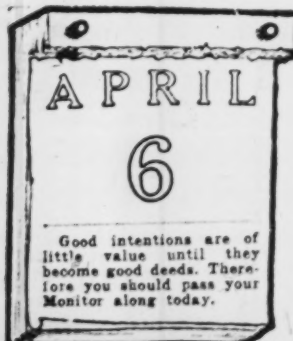
"Interlocking directorates of banks"
will be the initial subject of investiga-
tion.

TELEPHONE MEN
PLAN MEETING

Boston Plant chapter of the Tele-
phone and Telegraph Society of New
England will have a regular meeting
next Tuesday evening, beginning at 8
p. m., in the Edison building, 39 Boylston
street, and there will be talks on sup-
plies and methods of accounting for
them. The speakers will be experts of
long experience, N. W. Lillie and Henry
S. Dunn.

LINER STOWAWAYS
TO BE DEPORTED

Col. George B. Billings, commissioner
of immigration, announced today that the
27 stowaways found on the Cretic would
be deported Monday when the boat start-
ed on her return trip to Italy. No pro-
secution will be started, Colonel Billings
said, unless the stowaways appeal to
Washington.



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little value until they
become good deeds. There-
fore you should pass your
Monitor along today.

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HOTEL AND TRAVEL DE
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MON

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN ADVANCES RAPIDLY

Practical Farming Methods and Home Making Are Taught in the County Schools of That State

GETTING RESULTS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Having figured already as the first state in the Union to organize a county school of agriculture and domestic economy, Wisconsin has continued in the lead with agricultural education that is making a remarkable impression upon the entire farming element of that prosperous commonwealth.

The Wisconsin type of agricultural school is adaptable to the conditions found in the counties where such schools are located, and the secondary farm education that is resulting is of the kind that now affords opportunity for hundreds of young folks to learn what is not available ordinarily in the common schools.

Points in common for all of the county schools are that they are coeducational, that the course of study covers a period of two years of eight months each, that they are given support from the state to the extent of \$1000 a year each, and that all the schools receive students from outside their own counties.

Farmers of Wisconsin are not unmindful of what they owe to those native sons who no longer than 12 years ago began the movement for the establishment of secondary agricultural schools. A start was made when the Wisconsin Legislature in the winter of 1899 appointed Dr. L. D. Harvey, then state superintendent of public instruction, as a commissioner "to investigate and report upon the methods of procedure in this and other states and countries, in manual training and in the theories and arts of agriculture in the public schools."

Extension of System

Beginning with two schools in the early nineties, plans have now been perfected for a considerable extension of the system. At the present time there are schools in the following counties and places: Wausau, Marathon county; Menomonie, Dunn county; Winneconne, Winnebago county; Marinette, Marinette county. The supervisors of Milwaukee and Racine counties are now making ready to establish schools there in accordance with legislative provisions.

Since the Wisconsin method has proved so satisfactory and may be copied extensively throughout the country, it is interesting to see how the schools are governed. According to the law of the state, the governing boards of the schools consist of three members, who form the county school board, two of them being elected by the county board of supervisors for a period of three years. The county superintendent of schools is secretary, ex officio, of the school board, but no member of the county board of supervisors is eligible for membership. These county school boards have complete charge, subject only to the approval of the state superintendent of public instruction, and the dean of the college of agriculture.

The Winnebago county school is located in the heart of the village of Winneconne. It has fine buildings, an excellent teaching staff, and one of the best dairies in the state. Just as well equipped is the Dunn county school, one of the two pioneer schools, which has had the advantage of longer experience than some of the others. It was there that Dr. Harvey conducted his agricultural school tests with such good results.

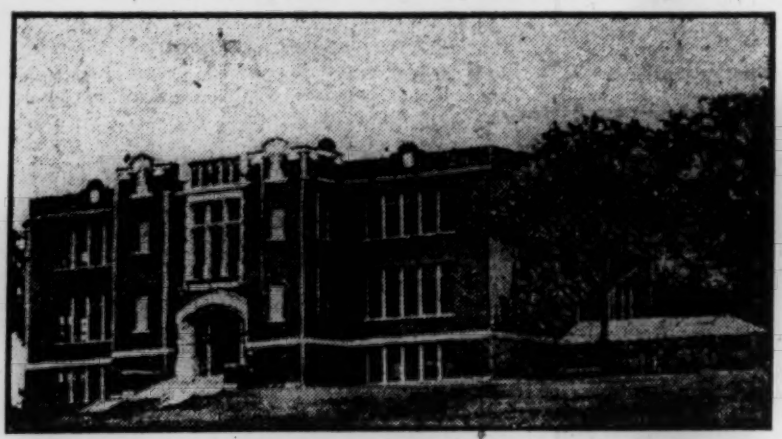
People's Contribution

Fine buildings and thorough training mark the Marinette county school's progress. The La Crosse school is another promising institution, ideally located as it is on an elevated spot where a magnificent view is afforded of the Black and the Mississippi rivers. The people of La Crosse county went down into their pockets and contributed \$55,000 with which to give this school a good start.

Where the handsome Marathon county school now stands was not long ago a dense forest; but the region has been converted into one of the best farming territories in the entire state. As might have been expected, the pupils in this school are experts in the handling of dynamite, for it required drastic measures to remove the stumps of trees as the forests were being cleared.

From present indications Milwaukee county's agricultural school will be one of the finest and largest devoted to agricultural and economic teaching in the whole state. The initial cost of the buildings alone will be \$200,000 or more. The problem here will differ somewhat from those solved elsewhere in Wisconsin. The chief object will be to relieve the city of Milwaukee of congestion in its schools by encouraging residents to study some kind of farming, probably gardening, on their city property, and thereby create an interest that might induce them to extend their operations beyond the city limits.

As Wisconsin has done much for the higher education through one of the most progressive universities in the world, so the state now is carrying out another big project by furnishing the additional incentive for farm work in the lower schools. The National Second-



Main building of the La Crosse county school at Onalaska, started with \$55,000 popular subscription

ary Agricultural Education had its origin in the state some years ago. Its president is A. A. Johnson, of the La Crosse county school of agriculture and domestic economy. And its usefulness has been amply demonstrated by what is being done to raise Wisconsin farming to a position of eminence.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Let us take the bag of clubs and go through them carefully. I am going to do little more than mention the wooden clubs because we are quoting from Henry Hughes this week on that subject and he knows it so thoroughly, we can leave it pretty well to him. There are a few general hints, however, which are worth noting. As we all know a man's clubs must suit him individually and there are no hard and fast rules. The muscular man can use a stiff shafted club with a fairly heavy head, while the more lightly built will find a whippy shaft makes up for their less Sanson-like shoulders.

There has been much discussion lately about the proper length of drivers but the best rule is to lay the head of the club on the ground as though addressing a ball and then stand away from it at a distance which lets you grip it naturally with the little finger of the left hand about one inch from the end of the club. The arms must not be pushed out nor yet held tight to the body but should hang naturally. If in this position you feel absolutely comfortable and the shaft is at an angle of about 60 degrees from the ground, you may be reasonably sure you have a club the right length for you. If you play much on hard courses (in the sense of not having soft turf) you will find a spoon most useful for flicking the ball away from where it lies so close to the ground. A brassie likes to bruise soft grass so would slap the hard ground in this case and you would lose distance. With an iron you generally take a bit of turf and to hit the rock like terra firma would only jar the wrists, for it takes an expert to know how to hit a ball at a point higher than usual without topping it. So then, driver, brassie and spoon.

If you prefer you could substitute a mashie-iron for a spoon if you would rather not have the wood. It is a matter of taste. Personally I prefer the spoon because in wet weather it makes an invaluable substitute for a brassie, owing to its lofted face. Next in order, have a cleek or a driving mashie. They are quite alike and you get much the same distance with one as the other. The face of a cleek is a trifle longer and the blade narrower. The new cleeks in which the wooden shaft runs right through the neck so that the end of the wood may be seen in the heel, are very fine. This socket shaft permits the neck of the club to be made shorter and consequently throws the spring nearer the head as in a socket driver compared to the old fashioned spliced ones. This gives greater distance. I fortunately possess both these clubs and though preferring the cleek, sometimes take a turn with the other for a week or so if any cleek shot is a bit off.

The mid-iron should be most carefully selected. Many people (the ladies especially) make the mistake of using too heavy ones. Clubs which weigh too much only exhaust, especially this all-weather implement. A figger is a fine club very like a mid-iron only broader in the sole, and perhaps a trifle stiffer in the shaft. My figger and mid-iron are like my cleek and driving mashie sort of relief forces one to the other. If you have a heavy mashie you will understand the uselessness of weighing down your bag and tiring yourself playing the longer shots with a too heavy mid-iron. A heavy mashie short in the blade and strong in the shaft is a necessity. Also a light one broader in the face and more lofted saves you all the trouble about short pitched shots and is very useful if you want distance out of a bunker if the ball lies well, and a mid-iron might not loft quick enough while a heavy mashie or a niblick would bite into the sand too deeply.

Those who have played on seaside courses know that two niblicks are as necessary as two mashies. In this case the less-lofted one is the lighter, and is most useful for short pitched approaches, such as across a stream when a keen green is over the water, as elusive as any Stuart prince. It is also invaluable for shots out of long grass—but why elaborate, we all know the uses of niblicks only too well. The other friend in need I affectionately call "Geordie again, 'tu mo run," which, being translated from the old Gaelic song, means "Joy of my heart." At times in Scotland it is called the "Steeplechaser," a deuce verily it could climb a stone wall if need be. It is so laid back and so heavy that it almost swings me part of the time, and was made by one Alex Aitken of Gullane, Scotland. Any course with heavy sand bunkers and deep,

straight-banked pits is robbed of half its terrors by such a club.

Putters are as the sands of the sea in number and kind. Men can putt well or badly with anything. For myself I am conservative enough to prefer a plain old-fashioned, straight-necked and straight-faced, brass-headed putter very short in the shaft. By the way, did you ever know that Willie Park's Wry-necked design owed its origin to his putter being dropped in a road and being run over by a cart? He continued his game and found to his amazement that his twisted club served him better than when in its original form.

To sum up the matter a list is appended, which in my humble opinion is quite enough for the average caddy to carry, and for any one thoroughly to master. With them every possible lie may be negotiated.

Driver.
Brassie.
Spoon or a mashie-iron.
Cleek or a driving mashie.
Light mid-iron or a figger.
Two mashies, one heavy, the other lighter and more lofted.
Two niblicks, one the ordinary round headed kind, the other very heavy and laid back very far.
Any kind of a putter you fancy.

EMPLOYMENT AGENT PROVES HARVARD IS NOT ALONE FOR RICH

E. E. Hunt, secretary of the student employment bureau at Harvard, has given statistics adding further emphasis to the contention of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, that Harvard "is not alone a rich man's university, but one for rich and poor alike."

This question has been made the subject of extensive editorial comment in New York.

Mr. Hunt says: "One has but to sit in my office but a short time to be convinced that Harvard University is an institution for rich and poor alike. Of course, on the outside the rich man is more in evidence for obvious reasons. The poor men are too much occupied with their studies and work to become conspicuous."

"The number of men who registered here for work during the term during the year 1910-1911 was 599, the employment sought being varied in its character. Then 638 men applied for summer work. This does not include the men who, independent of this office, secured their own positions."

"We are obliged to take care in putting men in places for in each case the man and the employer feel, when we recommend the employee, that he has the university behind him."

"Say for instance a man or woman wants a companion for a son during the summer. They communicate with us and we send the man who we believe will fill the bill. We make no charge, but the man practically represents the university in his position."

"We also have many graduates who come to us for situations. The enrollment is always too large for the number of positions to be filled and I only wish that we might have an increasing demand for men."

"Of the 600 or more applicants about 125 men are graduates leaving about 500 undergraduates seeking positions. As the college enrollment is 2217 one can see, as President Lowell has stated, that at least 25 per cent of our men earn at least a portion of their way through college, not to speak of those who do not come to us."

"Of those who secured work during the term 278 men reported aggregate earnings of \$63,263.29 for the year; 157 who got summer positions, \$23,568.64, and 231 who obtained their own positions, \$31,823.55, a total of \$118,655.48."

"This shows an average of \$178 to the man for the year, which, with scholarships and other assistance, shows, in degree, the number of men who partially earn their way. This, of course, does not include many men who failed to report their earnings to us."

"One thing that we are seeking to eliminate is the feeling that our bureau is a semi-philanthropic affair. We want

to feel that a man is securing a position because he wants it and the employer wants him and not because the college man needs the work to pursue his college education. The use of the bureau will be more general then."

"There are many picturesque features to this employment work. If a man wants a companion to go to Europe with him he may not have any time to wait. We must have a man ready to accompany him."

"Yesterday we had a call from New Jersey. A man's two sons were to be out of school several weeks and he wanted a tutor for them. We made arrangements by wire and last night a man left for New Jersey."

"Men write in and ask what the chances are for a student to work his way through college. I explain the whole situation and advise them that they should either have \$300 in cash or else that they must have some business knowledge that will permit of their making good from the start."

"If a man has some trade or way of earning money he can get along first rate. The first year, however, is the hardest."

"A young man entered this office recently with the remark, 'I'm from Missouri.'"

"I thought he was joking. He soon convinced me that he was not. He told me that he had seen the play, 'Brown at Harvard,' and thought that he would like the college. He came to Boston with a load of horses and had 75 cents in his pocket."

"I took him to the Boston Y. M. C. U. There I secured a position with a Boston hotel for him. I expect to see him in Harvard in the course of a year or two."

"The employment bureau is a great expense to the university, but the authorities feel that it pays for itself in the long run. It would be a monument to the memory of some man of wealth if he would leave an endowment to this branch, thereby aiding worthy young men who desire to work their way through college to do so and not be dependent upon chance of obtaining a scholarship."

MORE BUILDING INSPECTORS URGED

More building inspectors are advocated by Mayor Fitzgerald in a communication which he sent on Friday to the finance commission. The letter of the mayor to the finance commission dealt with the subjects concerning the building department to which he had previously called the commission's attention.

OPEN CARS PUT ON

About 100 open trolley cars were put on the various lines of the Boston Elevated Company today because of the warm weather and hundreds of citizens took trips down to the beaches and out to parks around the city.

FOLK SONGS TO BE GIVEN

At Tremont Temple on Thursday evening, April 25, English, Irish and Scottish songs will be sung by Louis Ross and a large array of artists. National dances and folk songs will be a feature.

NATION AND STATES JOIN HANDS TO PROTECT THE FOREST LANDS

Effect of the Weeks Bill Cooperation Between Them in Measures to Check Fire Losses

SYSTEM EXPLAINED

The state and the national governments renew annually their attention to the prevention of forest fires and the preservation of valuable timber lands. It is informative, therefore, to note at this time what has been accomplished along these lines in recent years and what the national forest service is doing now to check the heavy annual losses in different parts of America. The following article describes the service and its protective measures and points out some results of the Weeks law in its application to this great system.

It is estimated that 10,000,000 acres of forest land is visited by fire each year, the average loss being more than \$20,000,000 in consequence. To the national government protection from forest fires has become one of the great issues, and now that the Weeks law makes cooperation between the department of agriculture and the different states a legal matter efforts are increasing to reduce destruction by fires to a minimum.

The forest service of the United States is charged with the protection of 162 national forests, aggregating about 200,000,000 acres. In 15 of the states the laws are now sufficiently protective to insure good care in the matter of wood lands. In a number of the states there are private organizations the sole purpose of which is the reforestation of forest fires. Indifference is no longer prevalent, because forest owners realize that they can do much to avoid fire visitations.

Under the Weeks law the states receive certain amounts to be spent in the protection of navigable streams through promoting forest protection. The law is administered by the forest service. A state supplies the forest service with maps and comprehensive fire plans for

the area to be protected. The federal authorities then furnish patrolmen and lookouts, and during the wet periods when there can be a relaxation of vigilance, these men are used for trail making, road making, and telephone construction.

Work of Patrolman

In 1911 there were employed 509 patrolmen for this purpose, and each man had to guard from 25,000 to 100,000 acres. Without necessarily attempting to cover the entire district the patrolman made his rounds of what were considered the dangerous places on the most valuable areas at the most advantageous times. The routes he covered varied from 10 to 40 miles a day, the distance being arranged according to the manner of travel, whether on foot, horseback or bicycle. Along the railroad lines, except where oil burning locomotives were used, there was a special and constant patrol, in some places on foot and in others on railroad velocipedes or speeders.

The patrolman carries a map of his own and adjoining districts, showing the topographical features and also the location of the federal and state patrol routes, patrolmen and fire wardens' headquarters and telephone lines, lookout stations, roads, trails and tool-supply boxes; and he also carries some firefighting tool such as a shovel or a collapsible canvas pail. His most important duty is to extinguish the small fires, warning persons against setting or leaving fires, and he has authority to call out assistance when a fire gets beyond his control.

It is now considered that one of the best assets of a timbered country is the lookout station. In most of the mountainous regions, especially in the North-east, the lookout station is a highly developed feature of the state's fire protective system. It furnishes the primary control of the situation, while the system conducted in the valleys below forms the secondary control. The station is generally permanent and consists of a lookout cabin or tower on top of a mountain, possibly with living quarters lower down where water is available. Usually the watchman lives on the mountain and on clear days he is constantly on guard.

Wisconsin, Oregon and Minnesota are states which in times past have had severe losses through forest fires. For this reason measures for protection have been carried forward there with great

vigor. In the case of Wisconsin, nearly half of the forest area is included in the state forest reserve. A plan is now under way there for dividing the more valuable portions into blocks of about 400 acres, by constructing roads and fire lines, so that the patrol force will have a reasonably good chance of holding a fire within the block in which it started. The roads are to be about three miles apart and fire lines will extend to such natural barriers as lakes, river and swamps. Last year there were constructed in Wisconsin by federal and state patrolmen more than 110 miles of such road and 87 miles of fire lines.

The new protective measures against forest fires will naturally tend toward more extensive forest development, and the study of forestry is expected to make a stronger appeal than before to the farmers. The forest-fire season of 1911 marked the first year's operation of section 2 of the Weeks law. One of the first direct results of that law was the passing by the Connecticut Assembly of an act which showed this New England state prepared to cooperate fully with the federal government. State and national authorities could not work hand in hand for a better purpose than to conserve and protect the wooded territories.

LAFAYETTE LODGE ELECTS OFFICERS

John J. VanValkenburgh was placed in the chair of Boston Lafayette lodge of Perfection at a Masonic convention in the temple last night. Benjamin W. Rowell, who has been secretary for 28 years, was re-elected. The other stations will be filled the ensuing year by the following: Oscar Storer, Melrose, D. W.; Melvin M. Johnson, Waltham, S. W.; David T. Montague, Boston, J. W.; Harry Hunt, Melrose, O.; Joseph W. Work, Newton, T.; Eugene A. Holton, trustee for three years.

CUSHING STUDENTS MEET

The banquet of the Chi Epsilon fraternity of Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, a body now extinct at the school, was held at the Quincy House last evening with an attendance of 19 members. R. E. Chesley was toastmaster and the speakers included E. M. Hilton, who discussed "Chi Epsilon and Business Opportunity," Everett Balcom, on "Chi Epsilon and the Law," Howard Covey, on "Chi Epsilon and the Legal Profession"; P. M. M. Phelps and W. M. Ross.

SECRETARY KNOX VISITS SANTIAGO AND SAN JUAN HILL

SANTIAGO, Cuba—Points of interest in and about Santiago will be visited today by Secretary Knox and his party, who arrived here Friday afternoon from Guantanamo aboard the United States gunboat Eagle. Secretary Knox will board the cruiser Washington tonight and sail for Kingston, Jam.

Contrary to the wishes of the American secretary, his arrival here Friday took on somewhat of an official character, for he was met at the pier and welcomed by Ross E. Holaday, the American consul, the Governor of the province of Oriente, the commander of the rural guard, the mayor and city councilors of Santiago, representatives of the archbishop of Santiago and the British, French, German, Brazilian, Argentine, Colombian, Mexican, Norwegian, Santo Domingo and other consuls.

A troop of cavalry escorted the secretary to his hotel and officers of the royal guard were stationed there to attend him.

During the afternoon Mr. Knox and his party visited the famous San Juan hill battlefield. The formal entertainment of Secretary Knox will take place in Havana, where he will probably arrive April 11. The Cuban government has appropriated \$12,000 for this purpose.



"Domes of Silence"

are little discs of hardened highly polished nickel steel. FURNITURE fitted with them will glide easily, silently and smoothly over carpets and floors. Easily applied to all kinds of furniture. 12c for set of 4, 5 discs at the same price. SEND TODAY.

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No. 3..... $\frac{1}{2}$ in. | No. 4..... $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
No. 5..... $\frac{1}{2}$ in. | No. 6..... $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

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HENRY W. PEABODY & CO.
17 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.

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BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Women's Tailored Suits: Paris Inspired

Tailored in America in the best possible fashion. Most models we show are clever copies of our own importations, which in workmanship and details far surpass the originals. Fabrics are all imported.

Prices from \$45 Upwards

Of Particular Interest Are the \$45 Tailored Suits at

Several models to choose from. The imported fabrics and superb tailoring combine to make this a very special value.

MISSSES' DEPARTMENT

THIRD FLOOR

ATTRACTIVE MODELS IN MISSSES' AND CHILDREN'S SPRING SUITS AND COATS.

Exclusive designs in Missses' Percalé and Linen Dresses, made in our own workrooms\$5.00 to \$25.00
ALSO—Children's White Lingerie Dresses, Gingham and Linen Dresses at very moderate prices.

A Disposal of Finest Imported Fleur-de-Soies and Foulards

Former \$2.50 to \$4.50 Qualities. Now

\$1.15 to \$1.85

The best New York importers have quietly disposed of their office stocks of fine foulards at prices which would have demoralized the market if it had not been properly handled. First choice was given us, so we have ready on Monday finest bordered, faconne and plain fleur de soie and foulards at very low prices. Included are many pretty things from our regular stocks.

MILLINERY

Beautiful Hats in authentic styles for Spring. Either imported or adaptations and originals from our own workrooms, but in every case showing significant Paris style tendencies.

Special Easter preparations have been made in Women's and Children's Tailored Hats in many smart models\$18 to \$22

FURS STORED AND INSURED

Perfect Cold Dry Air System

MEXICAN PAPER PRINTS BLANKS TO SHOW WHAT A CENSOR CAN DO

The Mexican Herald

VOL. XXXIII—No. 360—10 PAGES

CITY OF MEXICO, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1912.

Price 50¢ per Annum, 10¢

TRUCY AUBERT IS KILLED IN FIGHT BEFORE JIMENEZ

Private Advice Say Leader Met Death by Dynamite Bomb and Thai Francisco Villa Was Executed

7,000 REBELS IN BELLANO FIGHT

General Blanquet Tells Story of Battle and Estimates Number of Enemy—Thinks Revolutionists Lost 1,000

General Blanquet, who was killed in the battle of Bellano, has just returned from the front. He tells the story of the battle and estimates the number of enemy killed. He thinks the revolutionists lost 1,000 men. The battle was a hard fought one and the revolutionists were defeated. The general was killed by a dynamite bomb. The revolutionists were executed by the general. The battle was a hard fought one and the revolutionists were defeated. The general was killed by a dynamite bomb. The revolutionists were executed by the general.

ASSOCIATED PRESS NEWS BARRED

As the latest wire of the Associated Press was suppressed last night under censorship orders, which in The Mexican Herald, usually occupied by the night report of the Associated Press, appears today in blank.

SERIOUS ANXIETY OVER MEXICO IN U.S. STATE DEPT.

Washington, April 6.—The United States State Department is deeply concerned over the situation in Mexico. The department is anxious to know the outcome of the revolution and the fate of the government.

GRAVE PROBLEM IS LIKELY TO RESULT

What Uncle Sam Has Had to Do in Other Latin-American Countries

The United States has been involved in a number of grave problems in other Latin American countries. The problems are likely to result in a serious situation for the United States. The problems are likely to result in a serious situation for the United States.

GOVERNOR GIL SAYS THERE IS NOT A THING NEW IN ALL JALISCO

Impossible to Cross Street in Torreon During Parade of Ten Thousand in Government Demonstration

Governor Gil has said that there is not a thing new in all Jalisco. He has said that it is impossible to cross the street in Torreon during the parade of ten thousand in the government demonstration. He has said that the demonstration is a very important one and that it is a very important one.

CALERO SAYS STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN

Minister's Statement in Regard to Claims for El Paso Cavalier

Minister Calero has said that steps have been taken in regard to the claims for the El Paso Cavalier. He has said that the steps have been taken and that the claims have been taken.

MILLIONS NEAR STARVATION IN BRITISH ISLES

Widespread Suffering in the British Isles Due to Shortage of Food Due to Coal Strikes

TROOPS READY TO PROTECT MINES

Many Strikers Will Be Forced to Work Without More Delay

The troops are ready to protect the mines in the British Isles. The troops are ready to protect the mines and the strikers are forced to work without more delay. The troops are ready to protect the mines and the strikers are forced to work without more delay.

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U. S. SENATOR DIXON IN BOSTON ADDS TO CAMPAIGN INTEREST

(Continued from page one)

retary, Dudley M. Holman. In a public statement Mr. Holman declares that there is and has been no such understanding.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Republican state committee Friday evening it was decided not to endorse the delegates pledged to President Taft, as had been proposed. This was done for the purposes of impartiality and harmony within the Republican ranks.

In addition to Senator Dixon, the Roosevelt Republicans have scheduled for speakers at today's meeting in the Ford building state Senator William Flynn of Pennsylvania, Charles S. Bird, the Roosevelt national committeeman from Massachusetts, and Matthew Hale, state manager for Massachusetts. Others representing the congressional districts of the state will probably make brief remarks.

Among those present will be a delegation from the Harvard Roosevelt Club which was organized Friday with about 100 members and the following officers: President, F. E. Tyler 21; vice-president, H. J. Bischoff 31; secretary-treasurer, C. H. Haberkorn, Jr., 12.

Efforts were made Friday by Manager Hale to have Colonel Roosevelt speak in Springfield on April 13 on his way to New Hampshire.

Charles Schumaker, president of the Malden City Lumber Company, has been elected chairman of the seventh congressional district Roosevelt committee. Other officers are: Treasurer, Victor Friend, president of the Melrose Board of Trade; secretary, G. W. Coates; executive committee, G. W. Abbott and Dr. C. L. Sophor of Wakefield; J. D. Smith, Thomas Hughes and I. J. Carleton of Chelsea; Philip V. Mingo and John F. Rood of Malden; C. M. Cox, Dr. John Dike, B. M. Fernald and John Larabee of Melrose; H. S. Parker and Ernest Acker of Revere; Arthur W. Newhall and Rev. Ralph H. Cheever of Stoneham; Ralph W. Reeve, C. A. Merrill, George W. Coates and Lynn M. Ranger of Lynn.

The statement given out by the Wilson supporters relative to their campaign quarters in the Kimball building is in part, as follows:

"A vigorous campaign for the New Jersey Governor will be started in all parts of the state immediately. Some of the most prominent leaders of the Democratic party in the nation, of high reputation on the stump, will participate in the canvass."

"The temporary committee who circulated the papers to place Governor Wilson's name in nomination will be organized at once into a permanent campaign committee, representative of all parts of the commonwealth. The Harvard Wilson Club, which already has 500 members, has volunteered for active work in the campaign. Similar clubs will be formed in the different sections of the state."

"Governor Wilson's friends recognize the fact that Governor Foss is the favorite son candidate of this state, in spite of the fact that his name will not appear on the preference ballot. The delegates, however, will be designated on the ballot as pledged to Mr. Foss. Voters will thus be enabled to extend a complimentary vote to Governor Foss, while the opportunity of expressing their next preference by marking a cross opposite Governor Wilson's name may be taken advantage of."

NURSE MEMORIAL FUND NEARLY \$3000

Work of erecting a memorial to the Massachusetts Army Nurses of the civil war which was undertaken about a year ago by the Massachusetts department Daughters of Veterans is reported as making splendid progress. The Massachusetts department Grand Army of the Republic, at its recent convention held in Faneuil hall, voted unanimously to stand back of their daughters in this movement.

The proposed memorial, which consists of two bronze figures mounted on a marble pedestal, is the work of Bela L. Pratt of Boston. The state art commission has approved the design, and the Massachusetts Legislature has accepted the memorial to be placed in the State House at the easterly side of the Senate staircase.

Nearly \$3000 has been contributed by the patriotic orders and citizens throughout the state. The Massachusetts department Daughters of Veterans having raised and pledged upwards of \$1500. All contributions to the monument fund sent to Lee, Higginson & Co., trustees for the Army Nurses' Memorial Association, 50 State street, Boston, will be received and acknowledged by them.

UNITARIAN CHURCH PASTORS TO MEET

Every Unitarian minister in New England has received an invitation, signed by clergymen of Boston and vicinity, to join in a meeting at the Chestnut Hill church, on April 16.

There will be a communion service at 10 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Augustus M. Lord, followed by a devotional meeting conducted by the Rev. Edward Hale, and preaching by the Rev. Theodore C. Williams. An organ recital by Ernest W. Harrison will be given at 3 o'clock, concluding with prayer. Luncheon will be served at the Chestnut Hill Club at 12:45.

Our Splendid Spring Assortment of Fine Grade Silks

Each one of these items deserves special mention by itself—so unusually attractive are the individual items in this list of the new beautiful effects, nowhere shown in such a fascinating variety of the new ideas which women so much admire, as here.

A Wonderful Value in the Most Favored of Fashionable Silks

2.50 Satin Cachemire de Soie—This celebrated dress silk combines the richness of satin with the elegance and service of charmeuse—a soft, luxurious weave, draping most gracefully and with sufficient weight for either street costumes or afternoon and evening gowns. In 20 Beautiful Shades. Special at 1.95

New Changeable Chiffon Taffetas Prices.....1.00, 1.25, 1.50 up

New Stripes Taffetas and Messalines.....69c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50

Plain Colored Messalines and Satins. Prices.....69c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50 up

Plain and Two-Toned Marquisesettes, Liberty and Chiffons. Prices.....75c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50

Velvets—The new shades for millinery. Prices.....1.00 and 1.50

Natural Pongee—Specially good values.....69c, 79c, 1.00 to 2.00

Black and White Bengelines, one of the modish silks for Spring. Prices.....1.15, 2.00

Black Chiffon Taffetas, yard wide. Prices.....1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 up

Black Satin Messalines, yard wide. Prices.....1.00, 1.25, 1.50 up

Black Moire Antique, Moire Francis and Moire Velour—The smartest silks of the season for trimmings and Millinery.....1.00, 1.25, 1.50 up

Black Bengaline, 42 inches wide, for coats. Special, a yard.....3.00

Tailor Silks, black and colored, very heavy novelties for tailored suits, 27 inches wide, a yard.....2.00

Black Bathing Suit Satin, especially made for resistance to salt water, a yard.....2.00

SILKS—MAIN STORE, STREET FLOOR

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THE MERCANTILE HEART OF NEW ENGLAND

ELECTION LAWS ARE PUZZLING EVEN TO THE COMMISSIONERS

(Continued from page one)

friend had told him the Boston election commission office could see no wrong in it, Mr. Burden said: "I don't think he committed any crime. The only thing such a signature would do would be to invalidate a petition."

Chairman Minton here broke in: "O, but, Mel, here's the law on this very point. Is it in the second paragraph of section 5 of chapter 550 of the acts and resolves of 1911. It reads: 'Such paper shall also contain the statement that the signers thereof are members of the party represented by the candidate and entitled to vote in the caucuses or primaries of the party represented by the candidate and are entitled to vote in the caucuses or primaries of that party; and whoever knowingly subscribes falsely to a statement on a nomination paper shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than five days or by a fine not exceeding \$50.' That seems to settle it that the gentleman broke this law."

"Well, he didn't do it knowingly. Of course, he should have made public his intentions," said Mr. Burden. "This very incident makes me more than ever convinced that party enrollment as right. If we are to have parties we should have this party enrollment act. So long as party designations are printed at the head of the tickets I believe in the laws as they now stand. I believe in party enrollment and party responsibility."

"I don't believe in party enrollment, and I never have," said Chairman Minton, and the two commissioners laughed, for, while they are the best of friends, they don't see things politically from anything like the same viewpoint.

"I am heartily in favor of abolishing this system we have here now," Mr. Minton asserted. "I made myself clear on this point when I was before the committee on election laws at the State House this year. I do not think that the present party organizations will be destroyed nor their responsibilities weakened by liberalization of the laws which regulate them."

"It is said that if party enrollment is abolished one party could nominate a weak candidate of the other party. In my opinion this could be done more easily in a dominated convention than in a direct primary without enrollment."

"It is argued that the abolition of party enrollment will destroy party responsibility. Party responsibility existed before enrollment was known and will continue to exist after it has disappeared. The direct primary is a development of present conditions. It makes it easier for the people to express their will."

"Well, I don't agree with you," said Mr. Burden. "You know how things used to be. I thoroughly believe that so long as you print party designations

PROF. MURRAY ENDS HIS SERIES

Last Lecture on "Form in Greek Drama" Shows Tragedies to Be Religious Expression

THE last of Prof. Gilbert Murray's lectures on "Form in Greek Drama" was given at Huntington hall on Friday. The distinguished English visitor spoke with appreciation of the cordial reception he has had and modestly deprecated the inadequacy of his three talks in which he could of course barely touch on the subject to which he has devoted a lifetime of study. He referred to the work of Dr. Verrall at a point where he disagreed with him and said that he disliked to appear to criticize this noted scholar and brilliant writer, who was the first, as he said, "who got me to work hard at Euripides."

Professor Murray's translations of the Greek dramas are what have made his fame. They are probably the most vital and convincing interpretations of the poetry of the ancients which have ever been made. His manner in lecturing is so simple, so free from pedantry, that he appears to be there to speak casually of things which are the common property of all his hearers. His language is fairly colloquial, as when he says, "Now you see what I am driving at here." His reading from the dramas in its quiet eloquence has the grip of true histrionic art.

The sum of Professor Murray's message is that the Greek tragedies were first, last and always the expression of the religious thought of the people. The appearance of the gods in nearly every drama, or of some superhuman beings, was not a crude makeshift to bring about a surprising climax, nor as some scholars suppose a clumsy addition by other hands than the poet's own. It is the persisting of the early form of the Dionysian play which celebrated the passing of the old year and the coming of spring. This meant far more to the simple folk of that day, dependent on the products of their own little plot of land for subsistence, than it does to us and the deep significance of the ritual is thus explained. It always showed, first the year in contest with his enemy, then what is termed the "pathos," the disaster that overtakes him, when he is torn in pieces and scattered over all the earth—a type of the sowing of the ears of grain as seed; then comes a lamentation, expressive of the winter of discontent, then the discovery, when the scattered parts of their deity are found and recognized as he himself—typing the dawn of spring; then the songs of joy and the resurrection, when the deity is seen again, risen to life anew. This is the underlying form which may be traced in practically all the dramas, Professor Murray thinks, though sometimes allowance must be made for the fact that the plays were often written as trilogies. The "deus ex machina"

CONFERENCES ON TRUSTS ARE HELD

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Wickersham held conferences on Friday regarding the relation to the Sherman law of three of the most important industries in the country—harvester, steel and beef.

It is said the negotiations between the government and the International Harvester Company for a friendly dissolution have reached a stage where it is impossible to foretell the outcome. Counsel for the company submitted to the government in writing certain proposals which they had previously made orally.

W. I. CALHOON MADE OVERSEER

William I. Calhoun of 154 Trenton street, East Boston, today was appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald to the board of overseers of the poor in place of John Brant, who declined reappointment.

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HOW THE POLITICAL BUREAUS SEE THE TREND OF DELEGATES

WASHINGTON—Managers of presidential booms up to today claimed the following delegates:

REPUBLICANS	
Delegates in convention.....	1076
Necessary to elect.....	280
Claimed for Taft.....	280
Claimed for Roosevelt.....	95
Instructed for La Follette.....	20
Instructed for Cummings.....	20
Conceded to Taft by Taft mgrs.....	32
Conceded to Taft by Roosevelt mgrs.....	28
Contests admitted by Taft managers.....	12
Contests to be made by Roosevelt managers.....	116
DEMOCRATS	
Delegates in convention.....	1062
Necessary to elect.....	275
Claimed for Clark.....	75
Claimed for Wilson.....	72
Instructed for Burke.....	20
Instructed for Harman.....	10

"Both the Wilson and Clark bureaus claim the 20 delegates from Kansas. The Wilson managers claim eight of the 12, the Clark managers claim the other eight. The Wilson managers claim the 10 in North Dakota, where the Wilson people say Governor Burke's endorsement was only a "factored son" recognition.

GOV. WILSON SAYS HE WAS TRUE TO COLONEL BRYAN

PEORIA, Ill.—Governor Wilson, giving his approval to the initiative and referendum, in an address here Friday, said: "We are not tired of our institutions, but we are tired because some of the branches of government have ceased to represent us. The initiative and referendum are intended to restore our control of these institutions and not destroy them."

Governor Wilson in the course of his address denied that he had bolted Colonel Bryan in 1900 or 1908. Senator Stone had charged that he had bolted.

Governor Wilson held a campaign meeting at Springfield in the afternoon.

MR. LA FOLLETTE TOURS NEBRASKA

LINCOLN, Neb.—In beginning Friday a five-day speaking campaign in Nebraska, Senator Robert M. La Follette traversed the southeast river counties of the state almost to the Kansas line and then doubled back and reached Lincoln for a meeting here. He made four set speeches, besides nearly a score of short talks at the different stopping places.

"The rule of the few must end, and the whole people must have a voice," was one of the frequently reiterated statements by the senator. The time has come, he said, for the masses to assert themselves and no longer accept the dictum of leaders who serve their own selfish purposes or the interests. He said he came to Nebraska because

ILLINOIS SCENE OF STATE WIDE FIGHT FOR PRIMARY TROPHY

he believed the voters of the state were progressive and no longer willing to be dominated by the interests. During the day he made only indirect reference to President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt, but said he was in the presidential fight to stay because he believed it was necessary for some one to battle for progressive principles.

CHICAGO—Three special trains bearing two presidential candidates and a cabinet officer are crisscrossing the state today. Beside the Maders a score of minor campaigners are going from one town to another in the battle for the presidential primary votes. Besides these a dozen candidates for the gubernatorial nomination are conducting state wide campaigns. Railroad traffic on half a dozen lines was laid out today so that political specials might keep on schedule and still permit the five-minute rear platform speeches.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, from the rear platform of a special train took the field against his former chief today. Secretary Wilson's special is running about half an hour ahead of the Roosevelt train.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey resumed his speaking tour, returning to Chicago today to make four speeches. Colonel Roosevelt stumps the northern section of the state and addresses a big mass meeting at Springfield tonight.

Ex-Gov. N. J. Batchelder of New Hampshire is upholding the interests of President Taft in the primary fight. Senator Charles E. Townsend of Michigan brings the Taft campaign to a close with a big meeting at the Auditorium here tonight.

Senator William J. Stone resumed the campaign for Speaker Champ Clark today. With Ex-Governor Francis of Missouri, George Fred Williams of Massachusetts and several other speakers he will address a series of meetings here and in nearby cities today. La Follette campaigners are making but little noise, although the Wisconsin senator's managers here are expecting a heavy primary vote for him.

Colonel Roosevelt arrived here at 8 o'clock from the East and departed half an hour later on the Illinois Central without leaving his car.

PRE-CONVENTION NOTES

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The returns from Tuesday's election for delegates to the Democratic national convention indicate that Governor Woodrow Wilson will have at least 20 and Champ Clark four delegates out of 26 to be chosen. One independent delegate was elected in the fourth district and the returns from the fifth district give Clark one; the other

MEXICO CITY—At a moment when the Mexican republic is beset with difficulties that leave room for various speculations, the Madero administration has instituted a censorship of internal news that the Mexican Herald, among other publications in the capital, has found particularly inconvenient. Restrictions against news bearing on the revolution were made especially severe during the night of March 28, when the paper's leased wire of a news service was entirely suppressed.

On the morning of March 29 the Mexican Herald looked as if the paper's composers had failed to do their duty. The space usually occupied by the night report of the Associated Press was that of a blank because of the strict censorship. The inside pages, almost as much so as the front page, showed the effect of the government's restraining hand.

The news that was permitted to appear looked sufficiently stirring to make the readers of the Mexican Herald on the morning of March 29 make all kinds of guesses as to the dramatic nature of the reports from the field that were barred from the columns.

MRS. MEAD TO SPEAK

At the Unitarian Ministers Monday Club in Channing hall April 8 at 11 a. m., the Rev. Robert P. Doremus will preside and Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead will speak on "National Dangers and National Defense."

CADETS PROPOSE CHANGES

Changes in the by-laws are to be voted on at the monthly meeting of the first corps of cadets to be held April 9. On April 19 the corps will go to the Wakefield range for target practice.

OLEO TAX BILLS TO WAIT

WASHINGTON—The agriculture committee of the House has postponed until Dec. 4 consideration of the bills to reduce the tax on oleomargarine.

being in doubt. Late returns from the sixth and eighth districts indicate that Wilson delegates were elected. Clark's sure delegates consist of two in the second district, one in the fourth and one in the fifth.

DETROIT, Mich.—Two delegations of 192 members, one for President Taft and the other for Colonel Roosevelt, will represent Wayne county at the state Republican convention at Bay City April 11. At the county convention Friday the Taft men elected in regular convention a solid delegation. The Roosevelt followers, after a heated contest, called a separate convention and took similar action.

WATERLOO, Ia.—Senator A. B. Cummins won the delegation to the national convention at Chicago in the third district convention on the sixty-second ballot Friday. Franklin county's delegation went over to the progressive side, breaking the deadlock which began Thursday. When the convention opened the Taft and Cummins forces each mustered 72 votes.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

SUNSHINE BALLAST

The aviators want good roads. And a clear track, so they say. For the air line men must slow down when there are clouds along the way.

WHILE it is true that the world owes every man a living, it is equally as well established that every man owes the world enough of toil to pay for the living it gives him. All the peoples of the earth are much more interdependent than the average casual observer is likely to think. A traveler in a strange land may be under the impression that there is but little in common between himself and the people and the surroundings in the midst of which he is temporarily sojourning. But, even though he is traveling on foot he is indebted to some one for making the smooth highway along which he moves with so much more comfort than he could were he forced to break his way amid primitive conditions.

How shall he pay for the making of the road over which he is permitted to travel without price? By helping to make roads for others. In return for the friendly goodwills that serve to set him on his safe way he must in return make goodwills for others. He is immensely indebted to the ones who by much striving learned how to weave cloth and tan leather from which were made the clothes on his back and the shoes on his feet. Can he pause to refresh himself at the wayside well without feeling conscious that he is indebted to some one for having the "forethought" thus to provide for his comfort and well-being? Must he not dig a well for the refreshment of others? The apple that falls from the overhanging orchard boughs into the public highway: how sweet and refreshing he finds it! Is he not glad that somebody planted and tended the tree to its full fruition? And, finally, when he reaches the wayside inn, with its soft beds and good fare, how many there are he must thank for finding out the many happy ways there are now in use for adding to the pleasure and comfort of the wayfarer!

Perhaps we who read this printed page are very sparing in our gratitude toward all who have aided in making it possible for us to divert and to refresh ourselves so adequately and so inexpensively. It is a long long story, the invention of type, of the printing press and the making of paper. Whether or not we are conscious of the fact, we are deeply indebted to all that have contributed to the perfection of the printing art. In return for the pictures and the poems and the sculpture and the thousand and one means of joyous expression which so many others have found for us, we must find delights for others. We must ever pay on the pleasures that are given to us and if we would keep the earth in the path toward the stars, must add something to them.

PROSPECT UNION WINNER IN DEBATE

Prospect Union's debating team won the Greater Boston Debating League honors last night by defeating the team from the Civic Service House. Prospect Union also defeated the Boston Y. M. C. A. and Boston Y. W. C. A. teams.

The question last night was: "Resolved, That the Demand of the Labor Union for the Closed Shop is Justifiable." The Prospect Union team, which upheld the affirmative, consisted of M. Walsh, G. W.

NATURALLY

The street piano man draws near. His garments frayed and torn affairs; Since he must wear such clothes, 'tis clear Why he keeps playing "rag" time airs.

IT DOES not matter particularly in what country he may abide, his is but a small nation who possesses no imagination. It is from the latter realm that we receive much of the grace and beauty and sweetness needed to fill out and make more nearly perfect the many good blessings that come to us from the more practical, workaday world immediately about us. That portion of the picture which we see within the frame is something that all can see. It is the fixed world that is made for us. That immeasurably larger world that is around and above and beyond the brief here and now is the one that colors and illumines and makes it all worth while. The hope and pleasurable anticipation of a coming joy is as much a part of the entire possession as is the golden memory of it after it has had its more active moment of passing and becomes a page in the book of cherished recollections. It would be a great mistake to think that the day began and ended with the actual rising and setting of the sun. Indeed, how easy it would be to maintain that the most beautiful portions of the day are moments preceding the sun's rise and following its setting. It is a splendid privilege to watch, beneath a clear night sky, the coming of the day.

Poets and writers of all times have sought to set it forth in word-pictures. It is more beautiful than anything they can say about it. Above is the clear sky of lovely night, blue, set thickly with stars. Presently faint threads of light so subtle as to be scarcely perceptible are woven across the eastern sky. They broaden and brighten as one by one the stars fade from their accustomed places as though gathered up by the unseen heralds of the morn to be bound into the one great sun that is to make bright the day. There is a strangely sweet beauty that pervades the day that comes before the day. It is to the real day what the imagination is to the real world in which we move. It has all the mystical charm of fancy built upon and woven about all the palpable strength of fact. It is the anticipation of the day that is to be. It is the hope of the day in the same manner that the after-sunset beauty is the memory of it all. So it is with the imagination which, takes the commonest of our daily tasks, the humblest of vocations, the plainest of natures, yes, all of life, itself, and throws about them a beauty and a charm that is as essential to their larger, nobler purposes as is the grace of the morning and of the evening to the full beauty of the day.

FINANCIALLY

Perhaps when all is said and done, The very shortest day Is that which comes before the one On which we get our pay.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

The First Universalist parish elected these officers at last night's meeting: Clerk, A. Leon Cutler; treasurer, Dr. T. Fulton Parks; standing committee, John F. Ayer, Fred E. Eaton, Arthur G. Abbott, Van B. Staples, J. Theodore Whitney; parsonage committee, Mrs. Warren F. Perkins; trustees, Nathaniel E. Cutler, Elmore C. Temple. The standing committee was instructed to plan for a celebration next year of the centennial of the founding of the church.

W. O. Abbott, J. S. Bonney, W. O. Cartwright, Dr. Richard Dutton, A. P. Webber, E. R. Partridge and Henry W. Jackson have been chosen by the Baptist church to install a new heating plant at a cost of \$5000.

QUINCY

The Church Helpers of the Wollaston Unitarian church have elected these officers: President, Mrs. C. H. Boynton; vice-presidents, Mrs. Edmund Taylor, Mrs. Carl G. Horst; secretary, Mrs. Roy C. Baker; treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Barker; auditor, Mrs. M. O. Thompson.

The Ward Six Fourth of July Association has elected these officers: President, Frank E. Badger; vice-presidents, Louis F. R. Langelier, James Smith, William L. Buckley and Herbert Barker; secretary, Herbert G. Boeman; treasurer, Charles E. Cherrington.

WEYMOUTH

Residents of outlying districts of the south village have petitioned for rural free delivery. Inspector of Rural Routes Sawyer looked at the field over Friday. If the petition is granted either the Holbrook carrier route will be extended or a new route established.

James Eldridge of Winchendon has been appointed superintendent of the Weymouth home.

ABINGTON

A "father and son" banquet was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms Friday evening. H. W. Gilson of Boston, state secretary of boys' work, spoke on "Cooperation Between Father and Son."

HOLBROOK

The Fiske Shoe and Leather Company has closed its Whitman plant and transferred the business to the local factory.

SINGER TO APPEAR IN WOMAN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION SHOW



MISS CLARA BARTEAUX

Presentation of Mrs. Jarley's Wax-works, under the auspices of the New England Woman's Press Association, in Copley hall, April 16, is to take the form of a cafe chantant. Mrs. Jarley having been persuaded to make the setting as nearly in conformity with the original environment as possible. Besides the familiar classic figures, including Columbus (W. H. Knapp), Mother Goose (Mrs. Cora Caskill), Jack Spratt (Frank J. Bonnell), Mrs. Spratt (Mrs. Anna E. F. Anderson), the lurcher who went to London and his wheelbarrow wife (Ralph M. Kirtland and Miss Anna Kirtland), the Vocalist (Miss J. Cora Chamberlain), the Bearded Woman (Mrs. Abbie F. Ramsom), Casabianca (Dudley F. Bray), Sewing Machine (Mrs. Edward C. Brown), Cruel Nursemaid (Miss Alice F. Peterson), Lady Macbeth (Miss Esther Stone), Flora (Miss Esther Bates), Justice (Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Berry), Statue of Liberty (Mrs. Ida May Pierce), the management has secured several special attractions, among them Miss Clara Bartheaux, who will sing Balfe's aria, "I Dreamt That I Dwelt in Marble Halls," in the tableau from "The Bohemian Girl."

Miss Bartheaux is a believer in the encouragement of American composers to write grand operas, to be sung in English. She is a clever manager and press agent, the past season introducing Mme. Teresa Cerutti to the Boston public, presenting her under the auspices of the Egyptian department of the Museum of Fine Arts. Other specials will be the British Isle Birdings in a flower dance, and Mrs. Jarley promises that from the opening tableau of Grandfather and Little Nell down to the time "The Lights of Lynn" grow dim, entertainment will not be lacking. Miss Helena Maguire is to act as accompanist for the special musical numbers, besides the orchestra for the dancing. Mrs. Alice F. Nye will have charge of the ushers and Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb of the tables.

BEVERLY

The new fire engine for Beverly Farms will be tested today. The new steamer will go to the West street engine house and the old steamer will be rebuilt and will probably be sent to the North Beverly station. Money has been appropriated for a new motor wagon.

"Our Church Fair" was given in Old Fellows hall last evening by the members of Friendship Rebekah lodge. In the cast were Mrs. Martha R. Bisson, Mrs. Blanche Copeland, Mrs. Alice S. Cressy, Mrs. Annie Blakeley, Mrs. Mabel Defoe, Mrs. Hattie E. Clayton, Mrs. Emily E. Bamock, Mrs. Florence Eastman, Mrs. Mary Bell and Mrs. Addie Cressy.

STONEHAM

The selectmen have called a special town meeting for Tuesday to take action on the authorization of water and sewerage bonds to provide for extensions, to make a contract for street and domestic electric lighting and to sell land on Franklin street owned by the town.

The Oratorio Society will present "The Creation" (Haydn) in the armory of company H, sixth regiment, on Wednesday, with Mme. Marie Sundelius, soprano; Arthur Hackett, tenor; and Willard Flint, bass, as soloists.

ROCKLAND

The Webster Club held an entertainment and sociable at its clubhouse Friday evening. E. T. Wright gave an account of a recent trip to California. There were addresses by Arthur Thompson and James F. Anderson, vocal solos by Harry Rome and a monologue by William Litchfield.

Howard A. Baker has been appointed assistant chorister of the Old Stoughton Musical Society.

READING

The new Odd Fellows' building which Security Lodge Building Association will erect on the former site on Wolburn street, will contain the largest public hall in the town, with a stage, dressing rooms and other equipment. The basement will have a banquet hall and kitchen and the lodge rooms will be located on the second floor.

INVITATIONS SENT TO ALL TEACHERS FOR BROOKS DINNER

Invitations to the farewell dinner to be given by the committee of 100 to Stratton D. Brooks, superintendent of schools at the Hotel Somerset April 25, were sent out today to every teacher in the Boston schools and a large number of the friends of Mr. Brooks in business, social and educational circles.

State and city officials have not been invited since the dinner is complimentary to Mr. Brooks and from his friends who have been or are associates with him. Stratton D. Brooks is a member of the committee of 100 because of former connections with school affairs but not on account of his official capacity as speaker of the House.

The committee of arrangements includes Caroline D. Aborn, W. L. Anderson, Fannie Fern Andrews, Thornton D. Appollonio, Florence O. Bean, Meyer Bloomfield, Wallace C. Boyden, George E. Brock, George S. Burgess, J. E. Burke, Ella Lyman Cabot, Arthur D. Call, Samuel B. Capen, Emily F. Carpenter, John F. Casey, George W. Coleman, Michael H. Corean, Jr., William C. Crawford, Miriam H. Crowell, John J. Cummings, E. L. Curran, Stratton D. Cushing, Theodore M. Dillaway, Alfred W. Donovan, James E. Downey, M. J. Downey, Carl Dreyfus, John D. Drum, George A. O. Ernst, David A. Ellis, W. Stanwood Field, A. Lincoln Filene, Frederick P. Fish, M. E. Fitzgerald, T. B. Fitzpatrick, Charles F. Foss, Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., the Rev. T. I. Gasson, S. J., Edwin F. Gay, Henry E. Hagan, Charles C. Haines, Frederick W. Hamilton, Dr. T. F. Harrington, L. P. Howard, Henry W. Jarvis, A. L. Kelley, Thomas J. Kenny, William T. Keough, Charles M. Lamprey, Gardner M. Lane, Emma E. Lawrence, Florence E. Leadbetter, James D. Leatherbee, Joseph Lee, Dr. T. F. Lee, Henry B. Lefavour, Geoffrey B. Lehy, Joshua Q. Litchfield, Charles Logue, A. Lawrence Lowell, James McKibben, Denis McCarthy, James M. McLaughlin, James P. Magenis, Margaret Maiz, Mary C. Melly, Henry B. Miner, Max Mitchell, Joseph Morris, Randall Morris, John F. Moors, O. A. Morton, Mark B. Mulvey, James P. Munroe, Lemuel H. Murlin, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Robert Treat Paine, Walter S. Parker, Charles W. Parmenter, Walter J. Phelan, Esther C. Povah, A. L. Rafter, Elmer Carlisle Ripley, Bernard J. Rothwell, Joseph B. Russell, Dr. D. D. Scamell, David Snedden, James J. Storror, James E. Thomas, Frank W. Thompson, Frederic A. Tupper, Herbert S. Underwood, Herbert S. Weaver, Maurice P. White, Henry Whitmore.

MANUFACTURERS TAKING SPACE FOR EXHIBITION

Manufacturers all over the country are getting places for the third national exhibition of textile machinery, mill supplies and general textile products which is to be held in the Mechanics building on April 22-27. Space is being allotted by the Textile Exhibitors Association, under whose auspices the show is to be held. The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, will hold its meetings in the same building on April 24, 25 and 26, as guests of the textile association. The exhibition is to be conducted under the management of Chester I. Cannell.

"The Store at the Head of Avon Street"

SOMETHING HAPPENING IN RUGDOM

ORIENTAL CARPETS at BIG REDUCTIONS

ON MONDAY, April 8th, we shall place on sale in our warerooms several bales of TURKEY CARPETS which we have just secured through a prominent New York bank, they having received same on consignment for a native merchant who was unable to meet his foreign drafts at maturity.

These we have secured at prices so far below the regular cost of importation that it is an opportunity of years. They are of the famous KERMAN quality and in great variety of color scheme.

We give herewith a few of the sizes and prices as an indication of the value giving:

No.	Size	Price.	No.	Size	Price.
2033	16.11x13.6	\$275	2042	11.8x9	\$190
2034	11.8x8.6	95	2043	9.2x6.11	55
2035	15.1x11.0	180	2044	11.10x8.11	100
2036	13.11x10.9	140	2045	13.4x10.9	125
2037	11.10x 9	115	2046	14.3x11.6	165
2038	11.9x8.3	95	2047	11.10x9	115
2039	11.7x8.3	95	2048	11.9x8.5	105
2040	11.8x10.2	125	2049	11.10x10.2	135
2041	11.1x8.1	90	2050	11.11x9	100
			2051	11x7.11	90

Remember they are absolutely fresh goods just received from the Appraiser's Stores.

H. R. Lane & Co. 34-38 Chauncy Street

TELEGRAMS BY PHONE CAUSE OF DISCUSSION

Boston representatives of the Postal Telegraph Company are to petition the Massachusetts highway commission for a ruling on telegraphic telephone messages, said Edward J. Nally, vice-president and general manager of the company. He referred to the charge that the Telephone Company of New York city and Boston diverts the telegraph business to the Western Union Telegraph Company even though the sender of the message does not designate the Western Union. Mr. Nally says that the law compels the telephone company to treat both telegraph companies impartially, yet the Bell Telephone Company, which has a monopoly in New York and other places, uses that monopoly to divert the business in one direction.

C. A. Richardson, superintendent of the Postal company, says that three times out of five, when telephone users called for the Postal they were given the Western Union.

"We accept telegrams from anybody over the telephone," Mr. Richardson says, "but of course we require the sender's address. We will then send him a bill either weekly or monthly or by special box as the circumstances warrant. We cannot put it out on the person's telephone bill, for that is out of our jurisdiction."

Presenting his side of the question Charles R. Richards of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company said:

"Our subscribers have the privilege of calling up the company asking for 'Telegram' and transmitting their telegram in that manner, which telegram is, of course, sent via Western Union for that is the understanding that the subscriber has of his privilege and because the Western Union is controlled by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company of which the New England is a subsidiary.

"If a subscriber were to call up and ask for Postal our operators would be bound to connect him. The chances are, however, that unless the transmitter of the telegram were not known to the Postal Company it would not accept the message over the wire. Our connections with the Postal are the same as one subscriber to another."

ATWATERS TO FLY OVER CHINESE CITY

SAN FRANCISCO—With two hydroplanes and a biplane as part of their luggage, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Atwater of New York will sail for the Orient next Wednesday. Mrs. Atwater was formerly the wife of the late Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York.

"For weeks," said Mrs. Atwater, "my husband and I have been planning a flight over the forbidden city of Peking. We expect, also, to make a flight in the Philippines and possibly one in Australia."

SOUTHERN TRADE GETS FOUR SHIPS

Four new steamers for the Panama, South American and West Indian trade have been contracted for by the Harper Transportation Company of this city. They will be ready for use in October and are being built at Toledo, O. They will be 263 feet long, 43.6 feet beam and 27 feet depth of hold, with a carrying capacity of 4400 tons. The names of the vessels have not yet been selected.

MR. DUNN HAS NOT DECIDED Henry W. Dunn, who has just returned to Boston from the West, said today that he had not decided whether to accept the place of dean at Iowa University which was offered him by the faculty.

AMONG THE WOMAN'S CLUBS

Woman's Home Literary Club of Dorchester provided a unique program for its members and guests Monday afternoon with Mrs. Lucy R. Bruller, 26 Wyomington street, Roxbury. The subject, in charge of Mrs. Josephine L. Poor and Mrs. Frances Moulton, was "Domestic Science," and roll call was responded to by favorite receipts and simple new ideas for home work. Mrs. Bessie Abbe gave a talk on up-to-date devices for labor saving from a practical standpoint. The meeting adjourned to the dining room, where the hostess was assisted in serving refreshments by Miss Miriam Noyes and Mrs. Harold Page.

Clifton Literary Club members met with Mrs. William King and the meeting was presided over by Mrs. Stoddard, the president. Mrs. Stoddard gave a paper on "The Purpose of the Novel." After a short discussion the following named books were reviewed: "A Weaver of Dreams," by Mrs. Warren; "Following a Star," by Mrs. Charles Bradford; "Miss Giddie Gault," by Mrs. Durkee; "Money Moon" and "Tante," by Mrs. Cormier; "Iron Woman," by Mrs. Tolman. The annual meeting of the club will be held with Mrs. D. W. King, 35 Leyland street.

At the study class of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government Tuesday and Friday, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead will speak on "Electoral Methods." There will be present as guests of the association two ladies sent to this country by the French government to study social and industrial conditions. Mlle. Joanne Renaud, professor of psychology, and Mlle. Madeleine Migon, professor of mathematics. It is expected they will tell the class something about the suffrage movement in France.

On April 16 the third in the series of legislative luncheons given by the association, will be held at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street. The general subject for discussion is "Social Legislation Affecting Women and Children." Miss Marian Nichols will speak on "Civil Service Reform." C. C. Carstens on "Domestic Relations Court." Howard W. Brown on "Employment Agency Bill," and Richard K. Conant on "Uniform Child Labor Bill."

Philergians of Braintree met Tuesday afternoon in Cochato hall and the last program of the year was furnished by Mrs. Nellie Bakeman Donovan of Newton, who lectured on "Child Life in Poem and Song," illustrating her lecture with songs. Mrs. Donovan traced the development of child-appreciation from the early Egyptian records, singing an ancient lullaby, to the present. The musical numbers included rhymes by Abbie Farwell Brown, Josephine Preston Peabody, Eugene Field and others, with Miss Bertha Forbes at the piano. The program appealed especially to the mothers present.

The public is invited to the last entertainment of the evening course given under the direction of the art and literature department. "The Tempest" will be read in Delta hall, Tuesday evening.

The visit to the studio of Horace G. Hewes has been postponed until in May. The dates will be announced later.

The last meeting of the year, the annual meeting, will be April 16 at 2:30 o'clock in Cochato hall. There will be music, and following the election of officers for the coming year, tea will be served.

Hyde Park Current Events Club listened to a lecture on "Job, or the World's Ash Heap" by the Rev. C. C. Mitchell on Wednesday, who interpreted the Biblical story of Job as "the greatest drama of all history." With much humor, pathos and many epigrams Job was portrayed as a real man, with characteristics adaptable to our every day problems of morals and religion.

Pleasant current events were given by Mrs. R. W. Wright. At the next meeting a debate will take place between Mrs. Arthur Stanley and Mrs. Russell Whitney. Current events will be given by Mrs. H. I. Jackson.

THRIFT PROJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED

Members of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union will hold a final conference for this season in Perkins hall, at 11:30 o'clock Monday, followed by luncheon at 1 o'clock. The topic for Monday is "Thrift Projects." Miss Caroline J. Cook, director and counsel for the Union's department of law and thrift, will preside. The speakers and their subjects are announced as follows: "Why Savings Bank Insurance Succeeds," Harry W. Kimball, field secretary, Massachusetts Savings Insurance League; "Benefits," Miss May Allison, chairman of committee on Union benefit; "Getting Rid of the Small Loans Evil," Philip Halvosa; "The Industrial Credit Union," Why Borrow From One, Max Mitchell; "The Edison Group of the Industrial Credit Union," Robert S. Hale, vice-president Industrial Credit Union; "Other Groups of the Industrial Credit Union," Miss Mabel L. Abbott, treasurer, and Mrs. Edith L. Ray. Miss Cook will talk upon "The Emergency Loan Fund and Stamp Savings."

HAYWOOD ARREST ORDERED ON SIGHT

PASSAIC, N. J.—Deputy sheriffs on guard at the Forstmann & Huffman silk mill in Garfield, where an affray occurred Friday between the strikers and the authorities, said Friday night that they had been served with an order by Sheriff Robert Conklin to arrest William D. Haywood, the leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, on sight if he appeared in Garfield.

Mr. Haywood has been here lately as one of the strike organizers and the deputies said that he was charged with inciting to riot. The force of deputies was increased Friday night from 40 to 75 and quiet was restored about the mill.

TRAVEL

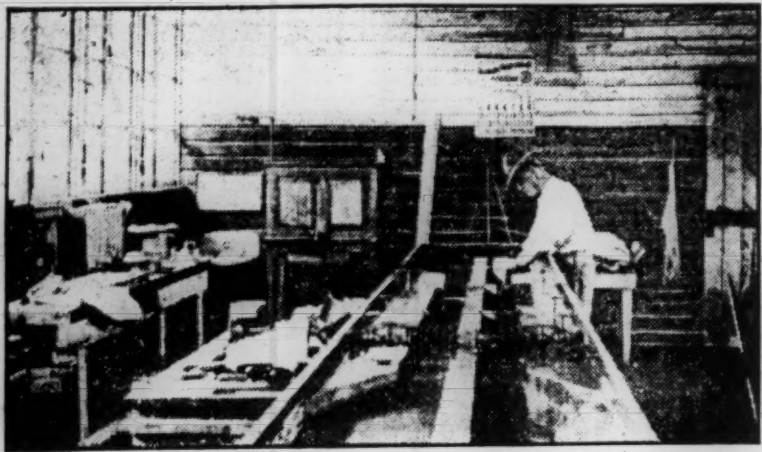
California And the Yellowstone Park
Leaving Boston May 2, via the Grand Canyon, including the Yosemite Valley, with option of returning via Alaska or the Canadian Rockies.
June 5, tour to Canadian Rockies, Alaska and Yellowstone.
April 19 and May 3, tour to Washington
Send for booklet.
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AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
EASTER SUNDAY EVENING, Apr. 7, at 7:30
Handel and Haydn
SOCIETY
EMIL MOLLENHAUER, Conductor
The Oratorio
ST. PAUL
(MENDELSSOHN)
MRS. WILLIAM SPRAGUE
MISS JOSEPH ALLEN
MR. RIKER, Tenor
MR. CASTLEWRIGHT, Bass
Chorus, Orchestra and Organ
H. G. TUCKER, Organist
Tickets \$1, \$1.50 and \$2, at Symphony Hall, and Thompson's Music Store, Park Street.

THE BOSTON HERALD
Record-Breaking Gains for March
In amount of Display Advertising last month was
The Best March In Five Years
It was also, with one unimportant exception,
The Best Month In Five Years
Compared with monthly averages, it was
The Best Month In Ten Years
In classified advertising it was, with three minor exceptions,
The Best Month In Three Years

WORKING OF THE PANAMA CANAL LOCKS IS MADE CLEAR BY MODEL



Model of the canal locks as built at the Gorgona shops and the man who did the work

In foreground is shown emergency dam, which will be used to shut out all water in the locks if it should become necessary to repair the upper, or guard, gate of the locks. This model is in the chairman's office at Culebra, and is used to show visitors to the isthmus how the locks will be operated.

Built by Taylor T. Curran at Gorgona—People of Philadelphia and San Francisco to See It on Exhibition

DETAILS ARE SHOWN

A WORKING model of a section of the locks of the Panama canal embracing the intermediate gates of a summit level, constructed at the Gorgona, C. Z., shops by Taylor T. Curran, the model maker, shows not only the construction of the lock chambers but also the method of operating the gates and other machinery.

The Canal Record states that this model will be on exhibition at the international navigation congress in Philadelphia, May 23 to 28, and later will probably form a pair of the canal exhibit at the exposition in San Francisco. The model is six feet four inches in length and eight feet six inches in width, and includes one lock chamber and enough of the center wall to show the relation of the twin chambers to one another. It is built up on six-inch "I" beams, three running laterally and two

lengthwise. On this base is erected a frame of one-inch angle iron joined with inch band iron, over which is stretched heavy wire screen of 3/4-inch mesh, the whole frame being from 1/2 to 1 inch under the scale. Upon this framework is plastered a cement mortar varying from one half inch to one inch thickness on the inside of the mesh, and from one to three inches on the outside, the whole being brought up to scale.

Like Real Canal

The result is a model that looks exactly like the concrete walls of the locks, showing in addition, because it is in section, the method of stepping up the walls in the back from broad base to narrow top, the relation of the water supply culverts in the side and center walls, the machinery chambers and operating tunnels, towing tracks on top of the lock walls, decorative lamps along the coping, and even the ladder by means of which one may climb from the bottom to the top of the chamber, and the gate which indicates the depth of the water. In the forebay, part of the floor of the chamber is made so that it can be lifted out, showing the relation of the lateral culverts under the floor to the supply culverts in the side walls.

The section is taken in a chamber

where the gates are 77 feet high, and those in the model are therefore 3 feet 2 1/2 inches high. In the original they are built up of steel. In the model a wooden frame takes the place of the steel girders, and upon this, to represent the steel sheathing of the gates, has been tacked sheet copper by means of escutcheon pins, one to represent every rivet, in all between 110,000 and 115,000 pins. On the lock walls are the gate operating machines, the large bull wheels, with strut or arm stretching out to open and close the gates. These wheels and the mechanism that run them are also made to scale and in exact duplicate of the large machines, except that they are operated by a 1-15 horsepower motor.

The Motors

The motors are carefully rated so as to represent the motors in operating condition. They are synchronous in movement, and, as indicating the probable results with the large motors and the large machines, it is noteworthy that they close and open the model gates in such unison that the gates come to rest, or to rest in their recesses, at practically the same time. The miter forcing machine is also on the model run by a toy motor. In fact, the only detail in which the gate and mechanism are not duplicated in the model is that the handrail over the top of the gate, which is represented to scale, is not raised and lowered in the model as it will be in the locks to make way for the towing lines. In order to obviate the tendency of the frame of the gates to warp, the wood has been used so that the grain runs in six distinct directions.

On the coping of the model are shown the tracks, rack and conductor slots of the electric locomotives for towing ships through the locks, as well as lamp posts, manholes, snubbing hooks and other small accessories to a large lock.

The chambers of the rising stem gate valve machines and of the cylindrical valve machines have been left open so that one may see the operation of the machinery. Each of the valves is run by a one-fifteenth horsepower motor, and the machines are equipped with the proper limit devices so that the operation is automatically controlled. The chain fender machine is built with the view of connecting it with a city water main.

Houghton & Dutton Co.

It pays to pay cash
NEW ENGLAND'S GREAT CASH HOUSE

Fine China, Bric-a-Brac and Rich Cut Glass For Spring Wedding Gifts



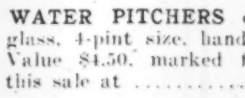
SALAD BOWLS. Genuine cut glass Salad or Berry Bowls, 8-inch size, brilliantly polished. Special at \$1.49 each.



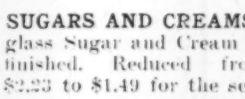
CELERY TRAYS. Genuine cut glass, finely finished. Full size. Value \$2.50, marked at \$1.49.



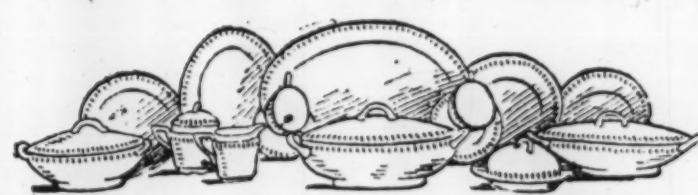
HEAVY CUT GLASS TABLE TUMBLERS. Full size, rich deep cutting. A regular \$6.00 value, at \$3.98 a dozen.



WATER PITCHERS of rich cut glass, 4-pint size, handsomely cut. Value \$4.50, marked for this sale at \$2.98.



SUGARS AND CREAMS. Real cut glass Sugar and Cream Sets, nicely finished. Reduced from \$2.53 to \$1.49 for the set.



CHOICE DECORATED ENGLISH SEMI-PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, 112 pieces, fine underglaze border decoration in two soft colorings; positively a \$10.00 value. Marked at 6.79

IMPORTED CHINA TEA SETS, 56 pieces, with dainty border decorations and gold ornamentation; regular price \$8.00. Marked at 5.98

NOTE—We are showing nearly 100 styles of Dinner and Tea Sets, ranging in price from \$6.79 to \$200 a set.

FINE FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 100 pieces, new (1912) border decoration, with gold edges and coin gold stippling on all handles. Sold as a bargain at \$23.00. Reduced for this sale to 19.98

BERRY DISHES—Handsome cut glass berry dishes, also in the rock crystal patterns. Worth regularly \$6.00, special at 4.98

RICHLY DECORATED ENGLISH DINNER SETS, 130 pieces, underglaze decoration and colored in Crown Derby effects. Sets of this class are usually sold at \$25.00. We offer this lot of 30 sets only, at \$14.98 each. 14.98

ENGLISH SEMI-PORCELAIN DINNER SETS, 130 pieces, in rich cobalt blue decoration and gold edges; formerly sold at \$16.98. Marked for this sale at 11.98

HANDSOME CUT GLASS VASES, in the popular rock crystal design, 10-inch size, broad top. Would be a bargain at \$3.00, special at 3.98



VASES—Special offer of genuine Awata Vases, from Japan, 16 inches high and richly decorated. Reduced from \$1.98 to 98c each

FINE AUSTRIAN CHINA DINNER SETS, 130 pieces, very rich Persian border decoration and gold edges. Positively worth \$24.98. \$25.00, marked at 24.98

DINNER SETS—Choice English semi-porcelain Dinner Sets, 130 pieces, fine underglaze border decoration. Regular value \$15.00 per set. Reduced for this sale to 9.98

TECHNOLOGY STUDENTS PREPARE FOR ANNUAL PLAY AT THE SHUBERT



Tech show principals in costume—Left to right, George B. Ott, F. Hastings Smythe, A. D. Hiller and James Isaacs

As there are no co-eds in Technology to take the feminine parts in the musical comedy, which is given every year by the Tech students, it is necessary for students to disguise themselves as best they can and take those parts. The principal parts in feminine roles are taken by Frederick Hastings Smythe, 1912, of Utica, N. Y., "Jimmie" Isaacs, 1914, of Chicago, Ill., Albert D. Hiller, 1914, of Marion, Mass., and George B. Ott, 1914, of Warren, Pa.

The Tech show this year is called "Castles in Spain" and was written by Wellesley Joseph Seligman of Brookline, Mass., and Edwin C. Vose of Newton. These two young men were also the authors of last year's show. A performance will be given at Northampton, Mass., for the benefit of the Smith College girls and also another at Malden.

REPORT ON CADDO OIL PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON—Reviewing the production of the Caddo oil fields, the United States geological survey, in a report, calls attention to the remarkable development of that region.

The first shipment of oil from the Caddo district was 3338 barrels in December, 1906. The following year the production increased to 44,908 barrels, while 1908 showed still greater growth, both in territory and production, notwithstanding the handicap caused by high water in May and June of that year.

The production of oil in 1908 was 400,937 barrels; in 1909 it was 1,028,818 barrels and in 1910 it rose to 5,090,793 barrels, valued at \$2,292,349.

At the end of 1907 there were but 23 wells in the field, while at the end of 1910 the number of producing wells in the district was 124 oil and 48 gas.

The geological survey estimates that the Caddo oil fields during 1911 has produced 10,000,000 barrels of oil, the exact figures being not yet available.

"The Caddo field," says the report, "is not only a large producer of petroleum, but it is the greatest gas producing region in the United States. Only a small portion of the gas, however, has been used. It is proposed to pipe this gas to New Orleans and St. Louis."

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

BEETHOVEN INTERPRETED

The Boston Symphony Orchestra rehearsed its twenty-first program at Symphony hall Friday afternoon, presenting works of Beethoven, as follows: Overture to "Leonora," No. 3, op. 72; Symphony in A major, No. 7, op. 92; Symphony in C minor, No. 5, op. 67.

Considering the fact that Mr. Fiedler has not at his command an old-fashioned Beethoven orchestra, necessarily he could not, even if he wanted to, distinguish himself in the old-fashioned way. His men, trained to interpret big, modern works which are constructed on a single choir plan, seemed to make heavy work of the two old-school symphonies, written for orchestra of three choirs. There was beautiful playing of the Fifth and Seventh symphonies by the string band, still more beautiful playing of them by the wood-wind department, but there was not the articulation of tone group with tone group which makes an effective old-school Beethoven reading. Here was a conductor who triumphed nobly with the Rachmaninoff Second symphony a week ago finding apparent defeat in the Beethoven Seventh. Mr. Fiedler has an interpretive style of his own.

It brings him praise invariably in works of the grand manner which characterize the present day. It has seldom added to his laurels when applied to compositions written before the day of Schumann. Some conductors make Beethoven of Strauss. Frederick Stock did so in his reading of the tone poem "Don Juan" with his Chicago players in the mid-season. Other conductors make Strauss of Beethoven. And that is what Mr. Fiedler did in his performance of the seventh symphony Friday afternoon. Now of all Beethoven's nine symphonies, the one most obstinate when driven is she whom the Symphony conductor tried to put through her steps in the first hour of this rehearsal.

The three divisions of the A major symphony that make a setting for the allegretto are perhaps the least among all the examples of orchestral thinking to be found in the Beethoven catalogue.

In a passage or two in the introduction of the first movement, in another passage or two in the scherzo, the hand of the master inventor shows boldly. Elsewhere barrenness. The only way to make these weak passages tolerable is to slight them, let them serve as a foil to the beautiful and noble pages of the variations. Mr. Fiedler endeavored with all the strength of a leader who knows his music by heart to make the uninspired parts of the seventh symphony grandly Brucknerian, overwhelmingly Straussian. The allegretto, consequently, fell into a secondary relation. Mr. Fiedler did not persuade the melody in its recurrent forms to sing itself to the hearts of his listeners; he compelled it to do so. And the seventh music proved rather rebellious.

The fifth symphony stood the conductor's methods better. The slow movement of that work had its great appeal. The lines of the melody were not drawn with the distinct outline which they used to have before the ideal of tone efficiency took possession of the orchestra; but the music had the expressiveness that belongs to it. The choirs here cooperated better than anywhere else in the two symphonies presented. Mr. Fiedler himself has held a lighter hand over his men than he did in this portion of his reading and he has been more masterful in the building of crescendo. But he compelled the listener's attention; he kept the thread of thought. And that is something he did not always do in the divisions of the work that envelop the andante.

The first movement of the Fifth symphony is not hard enough for Mr. Fiedler. He is constantly rising superior here to difficulties which do not exist. But the last movement, which other men have often made a very poor showing in, he read with astonishing clearness. Nothing delights the Symphony conductor more than to let daylight in on musical thought that the orchestration tends to obscure.

The finale of the fifth symphony would have been Mr. Fiedler's chief record of victory for the day, had he not happily

included the Leonora overture No. 3 in his program. Of this work he made a strikingly successful interpretation. It is composed in a style that responds to his conducting. The Leonora orchestra is a unit of tone mass. It is nearer the modern symphonic band than the orchestra of the other numbers of the program. It is emancipated from the string quartet, whereas the orchestra of the Beethoven passages in which Mr. Fiedler showed his second best is not. And its expression is free from the idiom of the Beethoven pianoforte. This short work is orchestral beyond its day.

The overture form taught the composer how to shake himself clear of the manner of thinking that his writing of piano sonatas developed in him. Mr. Fiedler is evidently enough trying to do what every interpreter should do who wants to add to the musical conquests of his time. He wishes to read his Beethoven in a way that will tell something new to the present day listener. He refuses to say over again what past interpreters have said, though this would be his easy road to applause. A failure of his kind with the Seventh symphony is better than a victory which added nothing to our knowledge of the great symphonist of a century ago.

MASTER BUILDERS PLAN EXCURSIONS

The Master Builders Association of Boston has arranged a program for the year which includes a ladies' night, a clam bake, a trip down the harbor, an excursion to Mt. Tom, a fall excursion to the mountains and a banquet in December, which will become an annual function.

The ladies' night will be held April 17, in the Ford building. There will be a banquet, preceded by a reception, and during the evening a varied entertainment will be provided.

CIVIC CENTER MAY COST \$6,000,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—City Engineer Manson fixes \$6,000,000 as the cost of the lands to be acquired for the civic center in the block bounded by Market and Hayes streets, Golden Gate and Van Ness avenues. Six blocks would be acquired giving the civic center a total area of 26.75 acres.

A careful estimate made by Manson fixes the present value of the lands at \$5,029,500, to which is added contingent and legal expenses bringing the total to \$6,000,000.



Mary Elizabeth

Home-Made Candies

WHOLESALE SWEETS FOR CHILDREN ARE NOW ON SALE AT

Smith's Baby's Shop

870 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

CARDBOARD SHEETS AID STUDENTS TO OBTAIN PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE

Slips of Paper Pasted on Them Give Information Likely to Solve Many Problems That Arise

BLANK FORMS USED

IT can be seen readily that it is out of the question to make or receive large payments of money in actual coin currency, and that, therefore, the bank enters into the business transaction as an element of convenience and facility as well as safety. Frank E. Lakey was saying to his class in book-keeping in the commercial course at the English high school, summing up the morning's work.

"Supposing you had sent out a good many checks that day and, not knowing it, you should send them for more money than you had in the bank?" asked Henry.

Mr. Lakey turned to a great pile of heavy cardboard sheets which he reached through for a moment, then took out the one for which he had been looking and brought it close to the desks, holding it up so that all might see. It was covered with slips of paper of various sizes, engraved, printed, written upon, stamped, perforated and otherwise marked.

"When such a thing as that happens," began Mr. Lakey, "and it sometimes does"—then he went on to a careful account of the different steps that were taken to meet the different aspects of the situation, pointing out on his cardboard actual slips that had been used by banks in just such emergencies. He passed them about so that the boys might examine them and when he was through, "Do you think you understand?" he asked. They all thought that they did and then another question was put, "Would it be safe to send a check for a large sum of money through the mails?"

Again Mr. Lakey turned to his pile of cardboard and drew out two different sheets, holding them up. "That is too long a subject to go into now," he answered, "but we will take it up very soon. These cardboards show you some of the ways that are taken for protecting and expediting the transmission of letters and packages." One of the cardboards was covered with envelopes and slips of paper that had been used in the mail service, and the other with slips, envelopes and tags used by express companies.

Both Sides Covered

A glance through the pile of cardboards showed that they were covered on both sides with blank forms of all kinds that are used in business transactions. Many of them had been used, while others never had been put to actual service. There were all kinds of checks and drafts and notes, postal, express and telegraph money orders; clearing house slips for the New England states, drafts in full, drafts in part, bank notices regarding drafts; legal papers, stocks, bonds, insurance policies, mortgages, deeds, notary



FRANK E. LAKEY

Who has introduced helpful system of practical teaching in commercial course at English high school.

public seals; waybills of steamboats and railroads coming into Boston; shipping blanks, maps used in express offices, and countless numbers of blanks, so that it was realized that if all the different kinds of blanks used in the United States alone were collected and compiled they would make a library by themselves.

"My aim," said Mr. Lakey, "is to make the boys familiar with actual business papers and usages and to give them a knowledge of business customs. It is surprising how few boys have ever seen many of these business forms, let alone used one. Put a boy like that out in the business world and he is at a disadvantage. He may be a bright, quick boy, 'Al' in working out a business proposition in the schoolroom, but when he is forced into the midst of the actual business whirl and meets the concrete forms of the things he has been studying abstractly he is confused. He does not know what to do. To be sure he will 'catch on,' but there is no reason why he should have this uncomfortable experience or why he should not have a much broader knowledge than that involved in this. This may help him to earn his salary, but it does not give him the practical help he needs in conducting the simplest of his own personal affairs. He may want to buy a house sometime, or a business, for it is not to be supposed that he must work always for another person; or he may want to borrow or lend money, send a check, or message, or package in the quickest way possible, and he has little notion how to do about it.

"I do not expect to go through all these forms thoroughly with each class;

there are too many of them. But a large number come in to illustrate the regular lesson, and many others are brought up as a side issue by the boys themselves. One of these cardboards will answer the question concisely much better than a long description of words could do. It is graphic. The pupil has before his eyes the very things that have been used in just such a circumstance as he mentioned. It brings the world of commerce into the schoolroom. It is not to be expected that he retains all these different methods distinctly in his memory, but they come back to him in moments of need, so that he knows where to get hold of them; and when he is confronted with these papers in his daily work he has a good idea of their use.

"One of the boys asked me one day what was the best way to carry money if one was to travel in foreign lands. His aunt was going over, so the question had come up at home. I had my cards to show him. The boys are very much interested. They study the cardboards out of school hours and all are on the hunt for papers that will add to the collection."

Mr. Lakey ran through the boards. Both sides of them were covered with the blanks, so arranged as to keep those of a kind in one group, but each cardboard having entirely different subjects on its two sides, so that there need be no turning from one side to the other. Each card is numbered on both sides consecutively, so that any given material may be quickly picked out. Among them were sets of postal forms. One of these showed the steps taken to trace a lost letter; another had registered letters from the United States, France, Switzerland, China and Egypt. The franking privilege was shown; some fraudulent letters, very rare, where the business of the addressee is declared fraudulent by order of the postoffice department were to be seen; local and foreign postal money orders, receipts for foreign and domestic registered mail, blanks for undelivered mail, mail returned for better address, change of address, held for postage marks, and blanks used in cases of periodicals that had discontinued publication, were to be found on the cardboards.

This is but an indication of the many blanks that are in the collection. Others were blanks used by bonding companies, clearing house slips, no protest slips; actual checks that had gone through clearing houses in different parts of the country, showing indorsements by banks, canceling and methods used to prevent a check from being raised; war stamps for internal revenue and filing devices.

An exercise that Mr. Lakey has found helpful is to give to the boys 50 names to be looked up in the telephone book or directory, for address, spelling, or verification. It has been a matter of surprise to him that few boys know how to go about this work without instruction.

Such things as these, incorporated into the regular course, Mr. Lakey finds are making boys much more competent when they go out into the business world.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

THE boys and girls of Boston, Brookline, Cambridge and the Newtons have been having a fine time doing some of the many things they planned to do in the spring vacation period of one week beginning with the close of the regular session Friday of last week. Next Monday the schools will reopen at the regular hour and continue without interruption except for the regular holidays until the middle of June.

Many of the teachers took advantage of the week to enjoy sight-seeing trips to other cities and places of interest, to New York, Lakewood and Atlantic City, N. J., Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, Norfolk and historic Virginia, so like and yet so unlike this land of the Puritans. They found in that southern sister state that the tree-foolish and tulips were past and the trees covered with a feathery green. Visiting the scenes of the early struggles for independence, they returned home with a stronger sense of American brotherhood and a fresh longing to impart it.

Charles Vaughan and Seth Manley of the Henry L. Pierce school in Dorchester spent a part of their time flying their monoplane built at the school. These were not made in the regular course in manual training, but as extra work. They show, however, the practical trend of the work and the thoroughness with which the pupils master it, for the boys received but little instruction from their teacher, Miss Grace E. Hayden. The monoplane was copied from some toy airplanes the boys had seen and will fly a considerable distance when the propellers are wound up. The propellers are attached to many strands of elastic, which acts as the motor power. The wings are 3 1/2 feet across.

The Speedometer is the name of a new publication issued by the Chelsea high school. Its full title is the Chelsea High School Speedometer. It is published weekly by means of a mimeograph, and sells for one cent. It contains class notes and other items and editorials of interest to the school. The board of publication is composed of Ralph H. Schein, 1912, editor; Muriel Nickerson, 1914, Doris Prowse, 1913, department editor; Benjamin Sathumtry, 1914, sales manager; Edwin McNally, 1914, assistant sales manager; and Ernest Cobb, faculty manager. The High School Beacon is the name of the older publication at the school, now in its twentieth year and published bi-monthly. It is an ambitious paper, on the order of a magazine. The staff is as follows: Esther A. Merritt, editor-in-chief; Emily Safford, local and exchange editor; George Mann, athletics; Hyman Rogers, business manager; and Howard Meek, assistant business manager. Associated editors: Ruth Doyle, Muriel Nickerson, Samuel Levin, Bertha Kierman, Jacob Tigar, H. W. Denison, Edythe Combs, Esther Farrell, Rose Murock, Paul Egan, Nettie Ulian, Edythe Tichell, Bertha Gorkinkle, Herman Rogers, Etta Bloosberg, Abraham Cowin, Genevieve Spinney and Whitney Snowman.

Not many birds are to be seen around the Shurtleff school in Chelsea. Sparrows are sufficiently plentiful and sometimes a robin is seen, while occasionally a bobolink comes that way. But still there are not so many birds as other places have in the springtime. Because of this fact one day recently Miss Kemp, who has a second grade class, brought to school a blue-jay, mounted on a branch, and showed it to the children. They talked about its beautiful blue color, and what it did when it flew about in the fields and trees, and then they proceeded to draw pictures of it with colored crayons. The birds that grew beneath those small fingers were remarkably like the original. They showed the characteristics of the birds so distinctly that any one would recognize them. In their manual training work later in the day they made a little bird-house with paper.

The work in this grade is not so elaborate as the teacher would like to make it, for the district is so crowded that the first and second grade pupils come to school for only half a day. A large new addition now in process of erection will remedy this condition next year, but the building will not be ready for occupancy before September.

Their surest harbinger of spring, the small boy with his marbles on the sidewalk, has almost disappeared, being replaced by the public playground to which all the boys and girls, big and little, make their way as soon as school is over. Closed during the four winter months, every playground in the city will be wide open and in running order by 3:30 p. m. next Monday, with one or more instructors to lead the games and maintain order.

At the request of Dr. Thomas F. Harrington and the department of school hygiene the school committee decided two weeks ago to maintain the winter schedule of school hours during the spring term, closing at 3:30 o'clock instead of 4, to give a longer playtime. When the bright warm days come there will be, accordingly, less temptation to play truant, for at an early hour the playgrounds afford greater attractions to most youngsters than the streets. Every day from 3:30 to 5 o'clock and all day on Saturdays the playgrounds will be open to the children and young people of the city, whatever school they may attend, and whether they go to school or have left. The playgrounds are under the jurisdiction of the school committee and in direct charge of the department of hygiene, of which Dr. Harrington is director.

For children in the more congested districts, the Prince street, Randolph street, Marcella street, Cottage street, Myrtle park, Fellows street and Strandway play-



CHARLES VAUGHAN, SETH MANLEY. Dorchester boys and their monoplane, built at the Henry L. Pierce school.

grounds were opened this week and remained so all day long, it being the week of the spring vacation. The plan of keeping some playgrounds open all day long on schooldays for the benefit of children who for one reason or another are not permitted to go to school for a few days, those who will be especially benefited by play, those who do not yet attend school at all, and those who have but a half-day session, is working well and will be continued.

Tufts College has given the use of its oval for this spring to the Somerville high school boys for track athletics. Somerville has never taken up athletics strongly, as there appeared to be no funds available. Believing the only way to get athletics was to begin them, Guy C. Blodgett and Roy W. Hatch, instructors in the high school, took the matter up a short time ago. Ralph Atwater, a junior at Tufts and an alumnus of the Somerville high school, has been secured as coach.

The merging of the Latin school and English high school of Somerville under one head, as was done this year, has made a new class-pin a necessity. Pupils taking the art course have made a number of designs for one and these have been worked out in pins by different jewelers and submitted for approval. The choice has narrowed down to four. Each shows the old Somerville powder house and bears the word "Excelsior," which is taken from the former Latin school pin. They show a solid circular surface, with touches of blue enamel.

AUTHOR'S OWN STORY OF HIMSELF BREEZILY TOLD

Louis Joseph Vance Meant to Be Illustrator, but Circumstances Led Him Into Other Activity

MEANS TO KEEP ON

So seldom is it that a man has the opportunity of writing his own biography and having it published, and so few men could deal fairly with themselves and the reader, too, in negotiating such a task, that Louis Joseph Vance's story of himself, printed in connection with his authorship of "The Bandbox," just brought out by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, seems ingenious as well as interesting. Mr. Vance has reviewed the leading points of his career with a certain attractive breeziness of touch, while the account still is graphic and informative. The sketch reads as follows:

I was born (yes, if you will have it, with a brass bowl in my mouth) in Washington, D. C., Sept. 19, 1879. My father was Wilson Vance, of Findlay, Ohio. He enlisted in the twenty-first Ohio at the age of 16 and was known as the youngest soldier in the army of the Cumberland. At the close of the war he became a newspaper man; was for a long time a Washington correspondent for the three most prominent newspapers of the West of that day; and later turned to editorial work. He was the author of several novels, none very well known, some of them still unpublished. I received a rather disjointed education in the schools of several widely separated cities, to which my father went in the pursuit of his newspaper work, and wound up at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

I'd always meant to be an illustrator. It took some years to make me understand how pink I was. Meanwhile I studied more or less faithfully, and it was at the Art Students League of New York that I met my wife, whose art survived marriage; she is a portrait painter. We were married in 1898; in 1900 my boy, our only child, was born. It was a very important event not only in my life but in the history of American letters. No one appreciates that as much as I do. If it hadn't been for the responsibilities (a polite way of spelling debts) of fatherhood, it might never have occurred to me that people made money by writing stories.

First Sales Made

I began to try to write a year or so later. I sold the second short story (I had no higher ambition then) to the McClure Syndicate for \$25. The first one I never wrote stuck round for about three years before I disposed of it. But that \$25 sealed my fate. It was something

LITTLEST STATE AT THE HEAD OF NATION'S HONOR LIST ON ROADS

WASHINGTON—Rhode Island, with an area of only 1250 square miles, ranks first of all the states in its percentage of improved roads. Under the direction of Secretary Wilson, an investigation of the mileage and cost of public roads in the United States has been recently completed by the office of public roads. Rhode Island has 49.14 per cent of improved roads, while Delaware with an area of 2050 square miles has only 6.22 per cent of improved roads. Massachusetts with an area of 8315 square miles has 49 per cent of her roads improved, or very nearly the same percentage as Rhode Island. The size of the state seems to have little or no effect on the percentage of improved roads.

The investigations show that there are 2,199,645 miles of public roads in continental United States. Of this vast mileage, only 190,476, or 8.66 per cent, are classed as improved.

Indiana is third in the list with 36.7 per cent. Ohio, Connecticut, New Jersey, Kentucky, Vermont and California follow, the latter having 17.87 per cent of improved roads. Wisconsin, New York, Maryland, Utah, Tennessee, South Carolina, Maine, and Michigan range in the order given from 16 to 10 per cent.

Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Oregon have between 5 and 10 per cent of their roads improved. Of the 22 states with less than 5 per cent of improved roads, North Dakota stands at the bottom with only 0.23 per cent.

CHICAGO WOMEN TO WATCH POLLS

CHICAGO—County Judge Owens has granted a request of suffrage workers that women be authorized as official workers at the polls on Tuesday.

From suffrage headquarters were mailed 1400 cards to women who are closely allied with the cause notifying them to report for assignments to precincts.

The order of Judge Owens extends not only to watching the polls, but to the counting of ballots.



LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE Author of "The Bandbox"

more than I was then earning per week as an employee of a big public-service corporation of this city. Oh, well, I won't stick to earned, if you're mean enough to question it; at all events I got a weekly wage. I worked from 9 to 5 daily to keep on the pay roll. My nights were consecrated to my art. For three years I kept up a pretty steady routine of night work writing from 8 p. m. to 2 a. m. in addition to keeping a hold on the daylight job. No! I didn't teach myself to write during that time; but I got the habit of work and the habit of concentration, and I wrote an awful lot of stuff; some of which I sold.

Presently I got the notion that it would be a grand young plan to write a novel. Some one told me that novels were 100,000 words in length, so I set myself to write one that long. I wrote quite mechanically 1500 words a night. When finished the story was precisely 100,000 words in length. By some accident I took it first to the Munsey company, and by some miracle they bought it for serial use in Munsey's. I got \$500 for the serial rights. It has never appeared in book form. I don't believe it ever will. Every publisher in the United States helped to convince me that the book rights weren't worth a pinch of salt.

Uphill Struggle

With what was left of the \$500 after I'd foolishly paid some debts, I gave up my salaried job and took to the tall timbers of Brooklyn—where rents are low. In the next half year I earned on my typewriter just \$60. And I wrote in that time half a hundred short stories—all of them impossible. Then Street & Smith started the Popular Magazine. By some chance I became acquainted with the editor some few months prior to the



OUR THOROUGHFARE CELEBRATION SALE WILL OCCUR NEXT MONDAY—APRIL 8TH

SPECIAL NOTICE NO. 1

Our delivery service has been strengthened as much as possible. Every facility we can command will be active, and your purchases will reach you as promptly as we can make them. However, when convenient, you will largely expedite matters and simplify the transportation question, by taking small parcels with you.

SPECIAL NOTICE NO. 3

The *Thoroughfare Counters* will be storm centres of interest. But this movement is not limited to them. It will rage over all the store—every floor is in the vortex. As soon as one lot is exhausted, another will be ready to take its place. There's to be no pause, no rest, no lack of whirlwind work.

SPECIAL NOTICE NO. 2

We will do our level best to fill mail orders. But we urge you to visit the store during the *Thoroughfare Celebration Sale* and make personal selections. We wish you to actually *SEE* and *FEEL* the power of the zeal and enthusiasm that our progressive tactics inspire. You will enjoy the pulsing scene.

SPECIAL NOTICE NO. 4

The *Thoroughfare Celebration Sale* is a good time for you to open a charge account with us. Don't commit the extravagance of not saving money by the values we present. A charge account is easily arranged, and it is just as good as having cash.

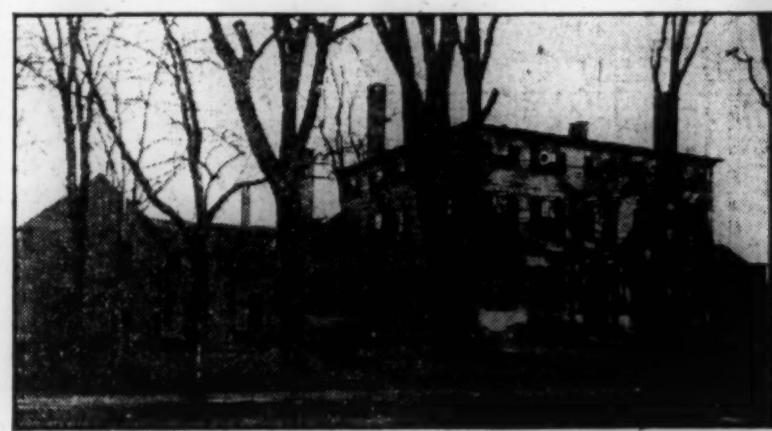
Go to the retail credit room on fourth floor and submit reference.

READERS OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The store will be cheery with generous values Monday. We invite you to participate in our *Thoroughfare Celebration Sale*, which is by long odds the most important Spring trade event of this community. Its interest ramifies in many ways and directions—all concentrating on a single vital point—TO BRING YOU WORTHY MERCHANDISE AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN.

That has been the incentive. It spurred us to tremendous efforts. Results justify the labor and capital invested. We did our best. Curiosities of economy abound. Chances for saving that demolish all former precedents and establish new records of *safe* cheapness. The goods involved are reliable. The brightest achievements have been secured with merchandise of high quality. No matter how low the price—quarter, third, half—no rubbish. We will offer nothing during the *Thoroughfare Celebration Sale* that we would not be willing to sell any other time. For one day—in Boston—at SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY—you may double or *more* than double the buying power of your money. Come and test our claims.

THORNTON ACADEMY BUYS OLD HAMILTON RESIDENCE



Historic mansion in Saco, Me., which is to be occupied as school dormitory

One of the landmarks of Saco, Me., for a century, the Hamilton residence, has been purchased by the trustees of Thornton Academy to be used as a dormitory. This fine old mansion was built of the first quality timber, the hewn logs with the bark still on them showing in the attic.

The architecture is more French than English. From the broad hall, which extends through the center of the house, with a door at each end, a stairway rises on each side to a landing from which second flights curve to the second story. The paper on the large double parlors and halls was put on 60 years ago and has not faded.

Before the house was dismantled a short time ago, the furnishings, mahog-

any, rugs and bric-a-brac were of the greatest interest. The collection of china and old pewter was remarkable. It was a typically colonial home and was always opened by Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Hamilton for public occasions.

Mr. Hamilton descended from one of the old families in the section, and his wife, Sarah Fairfield Hamilton, a noted clubwoman, was the daughter of John Fairfield, who was Governor of Maine in 1839 and also a United States senator in 1843. Many valuable first editions and old papers had a prominent place in the library of the old home, a scrap book, containing autographed letters from many famous men, being of great value. Among the letters was one from Lafayette, who was a guest of Governor Fairfield when he visited this country.

TANK STEAMER DISABLED

NEW YORK—The British tank steamer *Iroquois* left this port Friday evening to tow in another tank steamer, the *Naragansett*, London for New York, reported off Nantucket lightship with her engines broken down.

FIREMEN VOTE TO QUIT

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Three hundred firemen employed in nearly 100 textile mills in this city will go on strike on Monday. This was decided at special meetings of the stationary firemen's union Friday night.

BULKHEADS TO SAVE GRAVITY SYSTEM PIPE WHEN WATER ENTERS

TACOMA, Wash.—One of the features of the completion of the Green river gravity system will be the filling of the long pipe with water. While people would naturally think that the only thing necessary to do would be to turn the water into the pipe and let it run to the other end, Engineer J. C. Manley points out that such a proceeding would mean the hammering apart and destruction of the pipe with the force of a great water hammer, as all the power of the miles of water running into the lower parts of the pipe would be behind the advancing column of water which would rush into the lower levels with the impact of tons of weight, no matter how slowly the water might be turned on, unless it were turned on so slowly that it practically never would fill the 40 miles of pipe.

The way by which Mr. Manley will avoid the difficulty will be to bulkhead the pipe at the points where it drops to low levels and to pump these parts full of water from the lower end.

A means which probably will be adopted to stop up the minute leaks in the pipe which even the closest inspection would not detect will also be interesting. This will be the slow feeding of a carload of sawdust into the pipe by a man stationed at the upper end when the water is turned in. The sawdust will find its way into the little chinks through which the water will begin to run before the staves are swollen and after they swell the sawdust will be almost an integral part of the pipe.

ASBESTOS CAN BE SPUN FINE

The earliest use of asbestos was for spinning and weaving, to make incombustible thread and yarn rope and cloth, and this has continued to be the most important use of asbestos ever since the days of the Greeks and Romans. Only the best grades can be used for this purpose. Thread can now be spun so fine that it will run about 32,000 feet to the pound.

DOUBLE LEGAL STAMPS FORENOONS

GILCHRIST

Store of New Merchandise

Washington Street Winter Street Hamilton Place
SECOND FLOOR

WE'RE going into our New Building next Fall with all new merchandise. With this in view we will have to conduct radical stock adjustments from time to time. Dress goods come under the ban this week, and you are lucky in being offered

The Very Newest Dress Fabrics at Drastic Savings

\$1.00 Black Storm Serge—48-inch, pure wool, strong and durable. **69c**
At.....
\$1.25 Black Mohair Stellan—54-inch, genuine Bradford dye. At..... **89c**
\$2.50 Black German Broadcloth—Thoroughly sponged and shrunk, spot-proof finish, 54-inch. At..... **1.69**
\$1.00 Striped Suitings—54-inch, fancy striped effects, mixtures and tweeds, wanted colorings. At..... **69c**
\$1.25 Cream White Serge—50-inch, pure worsted, double warp, clear and crisp. At..... **79c**
\$1.50 and \$1.75 Fancy Mixed Suitings—Imported and American weaves in fashionable effects, 54 inches. At..... **98c**
\$2.50 German Broadcloth—54-inch, beautiful finish, sponged and shrunk, spot-proof finish, staple and new colorings. At..... **1.69**
\$1.00 French Taffeta—42-inch, worsted taffeta, full line of new Spring shades, strong and durable. At..... **79c**
35c Shepherd Checks—54-inch, black and white, heavy washable serge **59c**
60c Cream Stellan—50-inch, clean, crisp quality, cleaves perfectly. **49c**
\$1.00 Silk and Wool Batiste—Splendid new Spring colors, attractive silk stripes, 42-inch. At..... **49c**
Mill Ends of French Twills—All-wool quality, in endless variety of good colorings, 36 to 42-inch, lengths 15 to 5 yds. 50c to 70c values. At..... **39c**
70c to 1.00 values. At..... **49c**

Purchase your materials from our dress goods counters and we will make you a \$15.00 Spring Suit for \$10.00, or a \$2.50 Skirt for \$1.00, and absolutely guarantee entire satisfaction or your money refunded.

FIRST FLOOR

DESIRABLE Laces in a remarkable sale at the beginning of a very popular lace season.

\$1.25 Shadow Allovers—Double width, 34 inches wide, new patterns in white and ecru. At..... **89c**
\$1.00 to \$1.50 Oriental and Shadow Allovers—18 inches wide, in white, cream and ecru, selection of small close figured effects. At..... **75c**
50c to 75c Venice Bands—Also fancy effects in widths up to 4½ inches, desirable and popular patterns. At..... **37½c**
50c Chiffon—42-inch, our regular quality, for linings, in black, white and colors. At..... **29c**
75c to \$1.00 Oriental and Shadow Allovers—Fine selected patterns, all new, including the small wanted designs, in white and ecru, 18 inches wide. At..... **59c**
50c to 65c Shadow and Oriental Allovers—Variety of close patterns in white and ecru. At..... **39c**
15c to 20c Shadow Laces—Matched and broken sets of edges and insertions, up to 4 in. wide. At..... **12½c**
8c to 10c Linen Torchon Laces—Complete sets in desirable patterns. At..... **5c**
37½c to 50c Val. Laces—Incomplete sets of fine patterns, wanted widths. Dozen yards..... **29c**
8c to 12½c Cotton Cluny Laces—In white and ecru, all matched sets of edges and insertions, wide and medium widths. At..... **5c**
37½c Fancy Allovers—18 inches wide, including white and ecru, variety of wanted patterns. At..... **25c**

Embroideries

Swiss Flouncings, 27 inches wide, in beautiful eyelet designs and dainty showy eyelet patterns, for graduation and confirmation dresses.

Regular price \$1.00. At..... **49c**
Regular price \$1.25. At..... **69c**
Regular price \$1.75. At..... **98c**
38c and 42c Swiss Flouncings—18 inch, with and without headings. At..... **25c**
\$1.00 Allovers—22 inch, in baby patterns and a d. showy large designs. At..... **50c**

RAISING PEAS EARLY AND LATE

Different varieties and when to plant

FOR genuine satisfaction nothing can equal the garden pea, unless it may be sweet corn. The pea, however, has an advantage because it can be grown in many gardens where corn cannot be grown conveniently. Another advantage is that if quick-maturing varieties are chosen, the ground may be utilized for two or more successive crops the same season. It is a good plan to plant onion sets and radishes in parallel rows beside the rows of peas and at the same time. These will be ready for use long before the peas require all the space.

Garden peas may be grouped in several classes. The smooth-seeded varieties are nearly all noted for their exceptional hardness, their comparatively poor flavor and their earliness in maturing pods. They may be sown as soon as the ground can be worked in early spring. The pods will be ready for the table in about six weeks. Perhaps the best known are Alaska and First-of-All.

The wrinkled varieties are less hardy than the smooth kinds, but they more than make up for this defect in being superior in flavor. Some are ready within six or seven weeks of planting, but as they cannot be sown quite so early as the smooth kinds, they make a good succession. If the gardener is determined to start the season with one of the smooth sorts.

The wrinkled peas, like the smooth ones, may be divided into early, medium and late maturing kinds. There are also dwarf and tall varieties. Many people like to grow the tall varieties which require "brush" or wire trellises upon which to grow. The advantage of these kinds is that the pods are borne fairly well above the ground and thus facilitate picking. As a rule, they require a much longer season to reach edible maturity than do the low-growing kinds. The low growers need not be staked or trellised. They seldom grow more than three feet high and some of them reach only about two feet.

Some people like to have the sowing all done at one time. In order to have a succession of pickings they choose several varieties. This is a good plan but is not better than the plan adopted by others who choose only two or perhaps even only one variety and make successive plantings at intervals of a week or two.

Planting should not continue later than the end of May, because during very hot weather the vines are often unable to secure sufficient moisture. For those gardeners who wish a succession of dwarf varieties, Nott's Excelsior, Chelsea, Horsford's Garden and Juno are exceptionally good varieties; and for those who wish tall-growing kinds, Thomas Laxton, Heroine, Telephone and Champion of England are perhaps the best. Any one of these listed varieties may be used for successive sowing as also may American Wonder, Premium Gem, Little Gem, Prosperity, Everbearing and Abundance.

There are two other varieties of peas which have long been favorites but which do not properly belong with the wrinkled varieties and yet are much superior to the ordinary smooth kinds. These are the Black Eyed Marrowfat and the White Marrowfat. Both are comparatively tall varieties, distinguished from each other mainly by the color of the peas at the point of their attachment to the pod and by the superior quality of the white variety.

About the middle of August a second series of plantings should be made so as to supply the autumn table with

peas. For this purpose only the dwarf wrinkled varieties should be chosen because they more quickly reach maturity than do the tall kinds.

Peas do well in all garden soils but best in fairly loose rich loam. If the garden has been manured over winter and plowed or dug in early spring no special fertilization need be given, but if fertilization must be given in the spring it is well to use only rotted natural fertilizer or droppings from the poultry house. At the same time if wood ashes can be had conveniently these may be applied.

The night before seed is to be sown it should be placed in warm water in a bowl large enough to allow the peas to swell to double their size without overflowing. The trenches or rows for the seed should be at least four inches deep but the seed should be covered only about two inches deep. When the plants have grown four to six inches tall the trenches may be filled with soil and a little extra soil drawn up against the bases of the vines if the land is rather loose. This will insure plenty of moisture for the roots.

No special attention is necessary in the growing of dwarf peas, although it will be a good plan to have the vines fall either to the right or to the left of the row so that they will not become tangled with the vines of adjoining rows; that is, all the vines should be trained in one direction, toward the right or the left of the garden. If one is growing the tall varieties, trellises, preferably of poultry wire or "brush" should be applied as soon as the vines are seen to be developing tendrils.

Some strains of peas will mature all their pods within a few days, others will continue to produce for several weeks. For the home garden especially, where the space is limited, preference should be given to the strain that will mature its pods within a few days because the vines can then be removed and the ground devoted to a second crop of some kind. Cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, early maturing sweet corn and other crops may be planted on the same ground and thus economize space.

YOU may make a dessert with the greatest care, but if you flavor it with a rank dark colored extract it simply cannot be a success, for it will taste rank like the extract you use.

Burnett's Vanilla

dark amber in color, and temptingly delicious in flavor will improve your desserts almost beyond belief.

JOSEPH BURNETT COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.

FASHIONS AND

RED IS POPULAR

Red as a trimming and as the chief coloring of frock and hat is making great efforts to achieve success. Hats and swathed waist belts, collars and cuffs, and even entire costumes, are shown in a very delightful shade of light red, in which there is more than a suspicion of rose lurking, says the Indianapolis News. It is an extremely adaptable red, as its conjunction with a mauve and white foulard frock recently proved. A mauve straw hat was designed for wear with this frock and this was also trimmed with a huge red plume.

STRIPED LINEN

Striped linen is much in demand for coat and skirt costumes of the strictly tailored variety and the shops are showing quantities of this material in new weaves, says the New York Herald. The linen crases in natural linen color with small white lines, almost indistinguishable at a distance, are most attractive and make extremely smart suits. The yard wide crases are 50 cents, and those 45 inches wide 85 cents. Very good qualities of linen may be had for 28 cents a yard and the striped linens and other fancy weaves for 48 cents.

NEW VEIL DESIGNS

Black and white meshes are almost universally becoming, and for this reason a new assortment of veil designs always includes some in the magpie combinations, says the Indianapolis News. The black and white novelty this season is a thin white mesh upon which there is worked a diamond shaped bit of black with irregular edges.

AMERICAN ACADEMY GIRLS VISITING LONDON

Other cities included in tour which is part of their education



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)

Five members of Selfridge family and principal of academy (second person from right)

Names, left to right—Miss Beatrice Selfridge, Madame Selfridge, Misses Rosalia and Violet Selfridge, Mrs. Finch the principal, and Mrs. Selfridge, the hostess.

A PARTY of young American ladies who form the senior class of Mrs. Finch's academy are staying in London, says a special to the Monitor. They are making their way slowly homewards, having visited Rome, Florence and Paris and many other places on the continent of Europe as part of their education. Two of the number are daughters of Mr. Selfridge. London will be their headquarters until their ship sails for New York.

FASHION BITS

Some of the new Princess petticoats have the upper portion made of spun silk, with a ribbon across the shoulder instead of the customary strap.

Round or square fitted neck pieces are seen on the collarless blouses, sometimes scalloped or otherwise embroidered, preferably in the Bulgarian style.

Lace-trimmed and lace-covered parasols are among the novelties and lace-covered fans are coming in again.

The chiffon waists that harmonize with jackets and skirts are shown in a most fascinating combination of colors that blend perfectly with the plain cloth.

A girlish hat of sapphire-blue taffeta was draped with soft folds of blue and gold changeable, forming smart loops at the side which held a tall gray grass aigrette.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

AUTO DEVICE

What to do with numerous small packages in an automobile after the pockets are full, can be solved by hanging a child's doll hammock to the top, over one's head. This is especially handy for a long trip when space is at a premium, as there is always room for "just one more" thing in the hammock, says Good Housekeeping. This device is all the more appreciated because it is in no one's way.

UNDER THE BRIM

It is not unusual to see most of the trimming on some of the large spring hats under the brim instead of close to the crown.—New York Press.

SMART CHIFFON TAFFETA GOWN

Blouse shows new bosom effect



TAFFETA is an unquestioned favorite. All sorts of little ruffles and ruffles seem to suit it especially well, and a frock is quaintly attractive while in height of style. The three-piece skirt just full enough to make pretty in the soft silk.

The blouse shows the new bosom effect that makes an important feature of spring styles. This bosom, or chemise is made of lace as are the undersleeves and collar. The trimming is all of taffeta.

Both in style and material the gown is an excellent one, but almost any model can be used in different ways. This one could be made of messaline of voile or marquisette, of crepe, chine, crepe meteor, or, indeed, of any reasonable material adapted to go of such sort.

For the trimming can be used the material or a contrasting one, handkerchief ribbon, braid or lace, or the blouse can be left plain. The blouse is made with the bosom portion of net, lace or of a contrasting silk, and it is finished with or without the chemise and undersleeves.

For the medium size the blouse requires 2 yards of material 27, 1½, 36, 1¼ yards 44 inches wide with yard for the bosom and 1½ yards inches wide for the chemise and undersleeves; for the skirt will be needed yards 27, 2¾ yards 36 or 44 with a tional material for the trimming according to width; width of skirt at edge, 2¾ yards.

The pattern of the blouse, No. 737, cut in sizes from 34 to 42 bust, and the skirt, No. 7304, in sizes from 32 waist, can be bought at any Manton agency, or will be sent by Address 102 West Thirty-Second Street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

CASSEROLE DISHES

Casserole or baking dishes come with nickel or silver-plated stands and pottery lining. These casseroles are especially good for cooking chicken, souilles and meats where all the juices and delicate flavors are to be retained, says the Ladies Home Journal. A round casserole dish, nickel-plated, holding three pints, is \$3.75. One, with quadruple silver-plated on pierced hard metal, with a porcelain fireproof baker holding two pints, is \$3.90; the same in an oval shape holding two quarts and a quarter is \$7.20.

HELPFUL HINT

When the embroidery flounce on a petticoat becomes frayed and torn at the edge, cut it off evenly six inches from the bottom. Add a narrow insertion of cluny or torchon and a scant ruffle of embroidery as nearly as possible like the worn flounce. By this means a handsome petticoat may be made to do service a second season, says the Washington Herald. In the case of a cheap petticoat the additional expense for lace and trimming would scarcely be worth while.

SASH CURTAINS

I have had no experience in stenography but would like to do a set of sash curtains in my dining room. I am planning to use scrim, and would like to know if I should hemstitch the curtain or use a plain hem. The scrim is inches wide. Shall I use two widths a 36-inch window, or will half the width be enough for each curtain? W. ecru lace of some sort be a good instead of the hemstitching?

In reply to these questions the Ladies Home Journal says: A stenciled decorative finish is quite sufficient though hemstitching makes a most attractive finish if you care to take extra time and trouble. I do not see the addition of lace edging. Half curtains of scrim would hardly be enough for 36-inch windows, although you will not require the full 40 inches. Cut off eight or ten inches at the of each curtain and finish it with a inconspicuous hem.

Here it is

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SHADES OF RED

The new combination in smart afternoon and evening gowns is tomato red, with the purple of Hamburg grapes. This red is one of the new shades of the fashionable color and is a lovely one, indeed, says the New York Times.

Among its rivals are raspberry, watermelon, flame and geranium. Among the purples are grape, night, royal, Vateau or cardinal purple and amethyst purple. It is not a new fashion to mingle purple and red, but for a while it went out; now it seems to have returned through the insistent influence of Paul Poiret, who has never ceased to love and use it, so that it has become more credited to his name than to any other great designer.

QUAKER BAGS

Quaker bags, whether made of leather, silk or wool fabrics, are quite the fad, says the Philadelphia Times. They recall the long crocheted purses of a generation and more ago, made with a deep pocket at either end. The two silver rings slipped into place in the making act as fasteners.

SILK HOSIERY

Changeable effects, especially the gray and black, are in demand in hosiery, says the Newark News. For more elaborate stockings those embroidered in self-colored, whether in combination with open work or not, are unusually handsome.

THE HOUSEHOLD

GOOD DESIGN FOR HOME OF MODERATE COST RULES FOR GUESTS

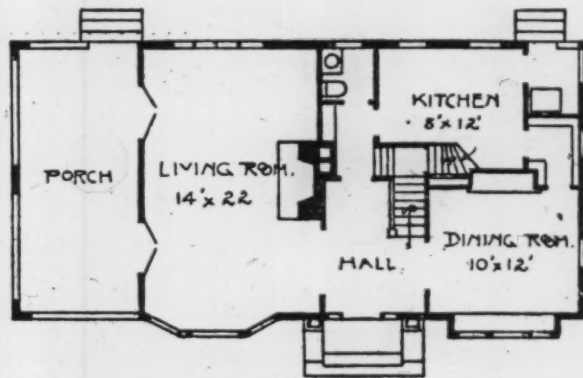
THIS attractive colonial home bears a Dutch appearance, with broad front porch and low-spreading gambrel roof. The size of the house is 36 feet frontage by 23 feet depth, with a piazza at the left 10 feet wide. The entrance portico is in the center of the broad front, entering a central hall with stairs fronting, leading to the second story, and section of steps from the kitchen up to the main landing. The dining-room is at the right of the hall on the main front with the wide-projected Dutch window with seat, kitchen at the rear and connected through the pantry with the dining room. The large living room on the left is 14 by 22 feet, with broad central fireplace and opening with two pairs of French windows onto the piazza. The second story is 8 feet 6 inches high, and the basement under the entire house. The second floor has four good chambers and sewing room, large bathroom and ample closets. The finish of this floor is designed to be in white enamel with birch floor, and the finish of the first story in Washington fir with dark mission stain.

The outside of the house is designed to be shingled and stained brown, with all of the trimmings, casings, cornices, etc., white, the shingles of the roof stained brown.

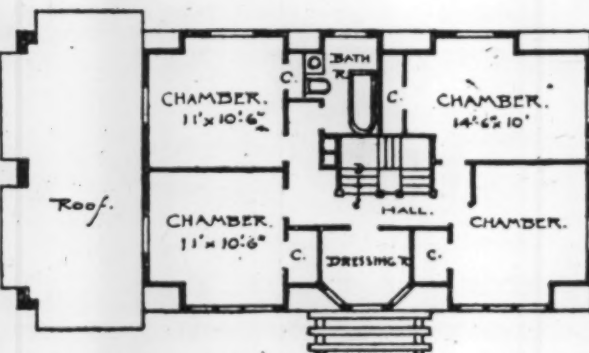
The estimated cost, under most favorable conditions, exclusive of heating and plumbing, is \$4200. This house is well adapted to a wide lot, and will make a beautiful country home. The adding of panish tile to the roof and cement to the exterior walls would make a very fine home at an increased cost of \$1000.



Commodious house in colonial style, with end piazza, that would make a desirable country residence



FIRST-FLOOR PLAN



SECOND-FLOOR PLAN

Reply to all invitations immediately. In your acceptance make it plain that you understand the length of time for which you are invited and be definite as to the hour of arrival of your train or boat.

Inquire about the customs of the household and be careful to conform to them.

Even though it may be impressed upon you that you may have your breakfast in your room, be sure that it entails no hardship before taking advantage of the opportunity.

Don't allow your hostess to feel that you are a burden and that she is under a constant obligation to entertain you. Try to make yourself as helpful as possible in caring for your room, unless there are many servants.

If you are consulted about plans for the day express a preference when you have one. It is your privilege, also, to give ideas if you think they will be agreeable.—Washington Herald.

WREATH MOTIF FOR EMBROIDERY ON TOWEL END

Initial may be worked in center of the wreath



PUTTING ON HOOKS AND EYES

Embroidered over and otherwise concealed

THE novice in the sewing room knows hardly anything about the hook and eye. Let us begin, for her, with the smallest of all. They are No. 0, and their use is confined, firstly, to collars; secondly, to yokes of net or lace, and, thirdly, to the hooking over of lace flowers, or leaves on certain elaborate creations to bring about a perfect smoothness.

The No. 9 hook is a very tiny affair, and to prevent its turning over its two eyelets should be spread apart with the scissors tip before they are sewed fast. This spreading process applies to every other size as well, and serves also to make more shallow a great many hooks and eyes when the hem space is too narrow for long ones.

The eye is rarely used in nice work, and when necessary for fineness, the invisible eye is chosen. This is, at times, embroidered over; and, again, in its stead, there is used a tiny brass ring, embroidered in buttonhole stitch. It may be more readily worked after it has been sewed in place. The ordinary buttonhole loop is more frequent than the others, and the old-fashioned eye—a wicket-shaped affair, that usually revealed itself when it should have remained concealed—is now discarded, says the Washington Herald.

Nos. 1 and 2 are good yoke and bodice hooks, and when the vent of a skirt is carefully made, so that it does not strain and gap, a very small hook proves more desirable. Two No. 2 hooks, with invisible eyes, are better on skirt bands than one large hook.

When the shirt waist and skirt are joined in this rather primitive but most

successful way, the three hooks on the skirt should be No. 3's, but the eyes (wicket-shaped) on the skirtband may be quite large.

Very large hooks have no place except on cloth capes and coats, where they are placed with a view to concealing all except the gooseneck, and their eyes are usually a loop of tubular braid or silk cord sewn along the extreme edge of the other side of the garment.

How do we sew these fasteners on? Well, very frequently with thread. Very coarse thread where strength is required and finer thread on sheer materials, because silk allows the hook or eye to slip. Thread must positively be used for fastening the hook to a lace surface, because silk stitches, in this case, are always evident, and wax is the warmest friend of the hook-and-eye specialist. Rubbed on the thread, wax will tend to hold the thread in place until a firm fastening is accomplished.

To facilitate the finishing of a gown and to avoid unnecessary work, these fasteners may be placed further apart wherever there is no strain, and to save time in the fitting process they may be sewed on as soon as the line of fastening has been determined. Remove them from the card with a sharp knife.

PEAS WITH MINT

Take small new peas, season them with salt and pepper, add a pinch of flour, a few leaves of mint, a little sweet butter and a soup-spoonful of water, says the Hartford Courant. Put them in a bag and cook very slowly for 30 minutes.

PORCH FURNITURE

If one has time at her disposal, it could be well spent in getting the porch furniture into condition for the warmer days. No matter how dull and dark the chairs may be, if they are not broken, it will be worth while to give them a coat or two of dark green paint, and then one of enamel. This will add years to their wearing qualities as well as many per cent to their appearance. It pillows or hair backs are needed, make them of a soft tan colored linen.

If there must be new chairs, stools or tables, the plain ones may be bought and the painting be done at odd moments, says the Newark News. Time spent in this way brings rich returns in the more "homey" appearance of the outdoor rooms.

LEMON PARTY

Decorate with lemon color exclusively, using festoons of lemon-hued crepe paper or frills of lemon paper. Then have a tree with crepe paper lemons, in which a trifle is concealed in the cotton filling. Cover the eyes of each guest in turn, have a pair of scissors and let each one clip a lemon from the tree. Then try carrying a dozen lemons, one at a time, on a fork over a given course, says an exchange, the one achieving this feat in the shortest space of time to be awarded a lemon pie.

CRINKLED MALINE

The latest kind of maline comes one yard wide; it is especially intended for millinery and costs 60 cents a yard. It is called crinkled maline, and its tones are changeable, says the New York Times. Probably the most popular of its shades will be the new "heart of fire" tint.

RUST PREVENTED

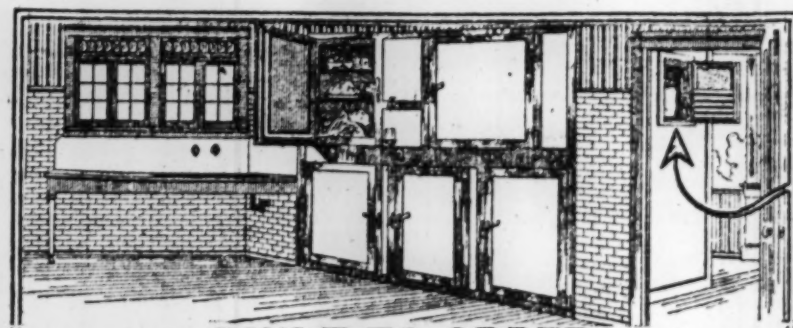
A thin coating of three parts lard melted with one part resin applied to stoves and grates will prevent the iron rusting in the summer.—Ladies World.

MIDDY BLOUSES

Middy blouses, trimmed with all white or with touches of navy blue and bright red, are in demand.—Newark News.

BOX OF CORKS

There are handy boxes of nails, of shipping tags, of pins, of safety-pins, of buttons and of screws, but it has remained for some thoughtful person to put forth a box of corks of assorted sizes. New York Press.



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TRIED RECIPES

LOBSTER OR SALMON BISQUE

CHOP half a can of fish drained well; then add it to one quart of milk-thickened with flour to the consistency of cream, and put the whole mixture through a coarse sieve; reheat, seasoning with butter, pepper and salt. Serve in cups accompanied by toasted waters or finger rolls.

SALMON OR LOBSTER SCALLOP

Drain the fish and remove all bones, breaking the fish into flakes. Place a tablespoonful of butter in a fryer, and when it is melted stir in a tablespoonful of flour; mix thoroughly, add one pint of milk and cook until creamy; then season to taste with salt and pepper. Place a layer of stale bread crumbs in a buttered dish, then a layer of the hot sauce and some of the fish; cover with crumbs and repeat with the sauce, fish and crumbs, having the latter for the top layer. Dot with butter and cook in a hot oven until puffy and brown on top.

BROILED SARDINES

Remove the backbone from sardines; drain free from oil and lay on a fine broiler over hot coals for a second to become, thoroughly hot; then lay on toasted bread covered with a layer of tomato sauce, seasoned with horseradish and Worcestershire sauce. Keep hot until ready to serve.

CODFISH CAKES

Pare four medium-sized potatoes and cut into pieces the size of dice. Place in a steapan with one even cupful of shredded codfish and cover with boiling water; set where it will gently boil until potatoes are tender; then drain off all the water and return to the fire to steam for a second; with a fork whip the fish and potatoes together until smooth; season with one tablespoonful of butter, one fourth teaspoonful of pepper, some salt if necessary, and the yolks of two eggs; form into cakes half an inch thick, dredge with flour and fry in hot fat until both sides are a rich brown and the cakes thoroughly heated.

CREAMED CODFISH

Soak one cupful of the fish in cold water for one hour, then drain; cover with boiling water and bring to the boiling point very slowly so as not to toughen the fish. Drain off this water, and add to the fish one rounding tablespoonful of butter and one pint of milk, and bring slowly to the boiling point; then stir in two rounding tablespoonfuls of flour mixed to a thin smooth paste with a little cold water. Stir constantly while pouring this paste into the hot milk to prevent lumping. Cook until the mixture is creamy, and season with salt and pepper. Beat the yolks of two eggs with two tablespoonfuls of cold milk; stir quickly into the hot mixture and as soon as well incorporated turn into a hot serving dish. The whites of the eggs may be used for other cooking.—Ladies World.

CAKE KEPT FRESH

When wishing to keep cakes fresh for some time, cut an apple through the middle and place it in a jar with the cakes, says Suburban Life. Cakes packed in this way are easily sent some distance, and when unpacked will be as fresh as when first baked.

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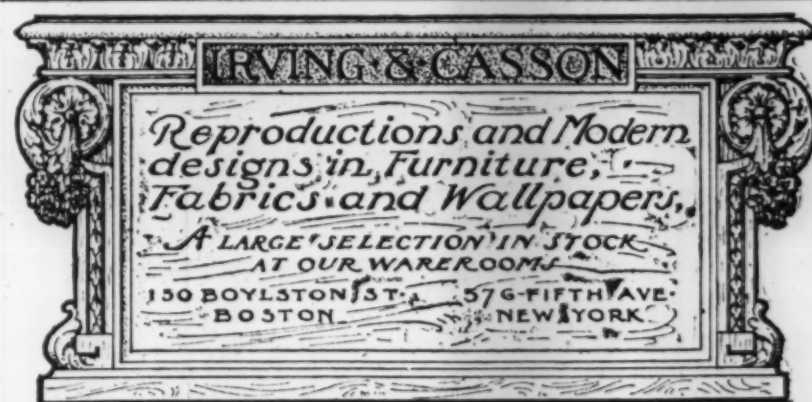
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MARVELOUS PARIS TOILETTES

Some of the latest ideas of noted designers

OBSERVING the habitues of a smart conference which lately has usurped the popularity of the tearoom, one could not help being impressed by the marvelous toilettes worn, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Press.

An especially attractive gown was of old blue corded silk combined with mousseline de soie and Arabian point lace. The bodice of the mousseline de soie folded over a chemisette of the lace. Broad turnback cuffs finished the sleeves. The skirt was long and cut over extremely graceful lines.

An elaborate confection by Drecoll was of clinging white satin. Heavy lace was combined with this material, forming the pointed overskirt. The bodice and sleeves were trimmed with the lace. Soft folds of chiffon started from the back, crossed over the shoulders and were caught together at the left side by a cluster of yellow roses. A girle of yellow satin finished the high waist line.

Appropos of the high and low waist lines, the present mixed modes are rather disconcerting to the woman planning her summer wardrobe. She is safe in selecting either style, for the modes promise to continue their accommodating elasticity. A stunning costume was of pale tan-colored satin. With this was worn a diretoire coat with revers which turn from the waist line over the shoulders, deepening into a collar at the back. Empire-green silk was used to face these. The long tails of the coat, which hung

like panels, were lined with green. Another smart gown was of cedar-colored charmeuse. Its skirt is draped back and front in odd folds. The edges were bordered with lovely old blue Japanese embroidery.

At one side the corsage turns over an embroidered revers, which meets the draping of the skirt with a white rose holding it in place.

Beer showed a gown for evening wear fashioned of pale orange colored chiffon. This was combined with fine alencon lace. The short tunic was bordered by a dull gold fringe.

Another model by the same designer was of palest rose colored satin embroidered with crystal beads. White lace formed three narrow flounces on the skirt and edged the sleeves. A soft crushed girle of gold encircled the waist line. This was finished at the left side by a cluster of tiny gold and pink roses.

Suzanne Talbot is displaying some exceedingly stylish hats. A small bonnet-shaped hat had a band of black velvet bordering the brim. The left side was adorned with a small bunch of black aigrettes. A large hat of navy blue straw had a facing of rough white straw across the front. This hat is especially "good style" when worn with heavy linen frocks. Bright red is used to develop some stunning hats. Current red and dark blue is a favorite combination.

DIGNITY OF TONE SEEN IN THE WORK DONE BY SCULPTOR-ARTIST

Carbon-Point Portraits by
Willard D. Paddock One
Notable Feature in His
New York Display

OTHER EXHIBITIONS

By ROBERT W. MACBETH
NEW YORK—Willard D. Paddock is a sculptor-artist who has a real poetic grip on his subject. In his recent exhibition at the Grahm company's little gallery, he showed a comprehensive group both of his small bronzes and recent paintings. Many of the former had been seen before at various exhibitions, particularly his "Pandora," serving as a decorative bottle-stopper; his little "Kiss," designed as a seal; and a tall and graceful pair of figures for a candlestick. Some of his work is not so graceful in form, but all of it has a dignity that is unmistakable. His paintings are purely decorative arrangements. Mr. Paddock loves large, flat green surfaces, a green, by the way, which is quite unique. Sunshine with him is not a bright, illuminating glow, but rather a soft glow that permeates his landscape. His shadows, too, are soft and luminous and add to the decorative effect. We must look at these canvases in this aspect if we are to enjoy them, for they are by no means transcripts from Nature. Whether Mr. Paddock intended them that way or not.

In 10 or more carbon-point portraits of prominent men, he is more successful. He has a real gift for securing a good likeness, and his heads of Richard Watson Gilder, President Taft, Colonel Roosevelt and others are exceedingly good.

Leon Dabo is making an exhibition of 21 of his recent canvases at the Folsom gallery, 396 Fifth avenue. This is the first time in several years that he has been seen in a one-man group, although individual canvases have been shown at the exhibitions of the Independents and elsewhere in the past few seasons. Mr. Dabo's tones are always most subtle, and the present display marks no departure in this respect, at least.

Some of the best of his canvases are "Cathedral Rock—Hudson River," wholly personal in its feeling; "The Rocket" and "Woodstock—Evening," both full of color; and "Silver Light—Hudson River," of a pearly gray tone that is very unusual. It is only within the past few years that galleries and individual collectors have paid serious attention to Mr. Dabo's work, but he is said to be meeting with much success, which argues well for his future. His canvases all have a depth and poetry about them that cannot help but make a definite impression.

For the first time in his extremely successful career, Richard E. Miller, the head of the American art colony in Paris, is making a one-man show of his work in this country. Sixteen of his representative canvases are on view at the Macbeth gallery, and will remain open to the public for another week.

In one respect the collection is not wholly representative, however, for Mr. Miller's reputation was originally based on his ability as a portrait painter, an ability which we understand has in no wise diminished, and yet there is not a single portrait in this collection.

Miller, like Friesche, who showed here earlier in the year, is largely a painter of out-of-door figure compositions. With the exception of three or four interiors, among them the beautiful "Chinese Statuette," which won the gold medal in last year's Pennsylvania Academy, and is lent for this occasion by George A. Hearn, all of this group were painted in the open. "Tea in the Garden," "Afternoon Tea," "In the Shadow," "At the Engineers Club," "Summer Reverie," shown in a previous exhibition this winter, and others, show how much at home Mr. Miller is in this kind of work. The Corcoran gallery, Washington, has lent its "Boudoir," a half-nude, very beautifully painted, and this and the "Statuette," already referred to, are the best of the interior views. "At the Window," with a glimpse of the garden beyond, and "Mother and Child," his own family, no doubt, are almost equally charming. If Mr. Miller continues to exhibit canvases of the character shown here, he bids fair to repeat in America the great success he has gained abroad.

Of the exhibition of Bolton Brown at the Katz gallery, the American Art News says: "It is characterized by rare beauty of color and poetic quality. There are

landscapes, with and without figures, and poetical transcriptions of Nature in her varying moods, from spring and summer to autumn and winter. Delicacy and refinement of color characterize the entire exhibit, as well as lyrical quality and beauty of light; and his work is always spontaneous and individual. Altogether, the exhibit is unique, satisfying, and emphasizes Mr. Brown as a sincere and deep student."

It is impossible to get enthused over the work of Samuel A. Weiss as depicted in 18 recent canvases now on view at the Madison gallery, 305 Madison avenue. Some of the paintings, it is true, show promise; for example, his big nocturne, "The City," which shows a rather good treatment of light effects. "A Sun Shower," too, gives a good impression of atmospheric conditions, such as hasten one to cover, as his bathers hasten to shelter in this canvas. In his "Wandering Shadows," however—a hill and dale picture in which the cloud shadows rest lightly upon the heights—his houses and barns are equally unsettled and there is a general feeling of their sliding down hill which is unpleasant. In other canvases, he has frankly imitated Childs

EARLY EGYPTIANS' ART INFLUENCED BY THINGS ABOUT THEM

(Special to the Monitor)
CAIRO, Egypt—Talbot Kelly gave recently a most interesting lecture on art generally and Egyptian art in particular.

Egypt, he declared, was the first home of art, though it was a matter of question whether the early Egyptians were really artistic or whether their work was not strongly influenced by their surroundings. In Egypt there were no rushing waters, no strongly defined natural features, no song birds, no bright sparkling contrasts; there was nothing, in short, to excite the finer emotions of a population whose natural inclinations led them to indolence rather than to high ideas of thinking and action.

There was reason, Mr. Kelly continued, to believe that the artistic works of the early Egyptians were simply the expression of things which they saw about them. Thus the idea of the Sphinx and the pyramids was probably borrowed from the isolated and weather-beaten rocks of the desert, while the formation of the hills may have given the lines of their temples and the groves of palm trees that of their columned halls. It was an interesting and significant fact that nowhere in early Egyptian art was there to be found any trace of a pinnacle or tower, the obelisks in front of the great pylons having probably been introduced simply to relieve their monotony.

One of the most characteristic qualities of early Egyptian art, Mr. Kelly continued, was the remarkable scale and masterful strength of many of its conceptions and the grace and beauty of its sweeping lines. Possibly the sense of decoration was more marked than anything else, and in very early days the Egyptians had learned to understand the value of repetitions as an essential in design. Their sense of observation, moreover, was extraordinarily acute, many of their representations of animal life being superb in line and accurate in motion, while their execution was unsurpassed. On the other hand, they had no idea of perspective and were entirely careless of relative proportions. One could not, however, deny that their disposal of the temple pylons contributed in a most marvelous way toward increasing the dignity and size of their places of worship. Anatomy was not their strong point, and though their sense of portraiture was keen, with few exceptions their work manifested solidity and strength rather than mystery and enthusiasm. Their hieroglyphs gave evidence of great firmness of line and extraordinary accuracy of delineation.

For 3000 years Egyptian art was shackled by convention, a convention so strong as not only to absorb Roman influence but even to influence the art of both Romans and Greeks. It was only when the Byzantine period was reached that the Egyptian influence began to subside, but for many generations after both Roman and Greek architecture owed their conception of decoration and color to the designs and mural paintings of Egypt. After the Muhammadan and Arab invasion Saracenic art made its appearance, and from that time it dominated not only Egypt but the rest of the civilized world.

SINGER IS AMONG LINER STOWAWAYS

Luigi Imperato, a professional opera singer, was among the 27 stowaways who were found secreted in the water tank on the liner Cretic upon her arrival from Naples Wednesday. It is said friends of Imperato have engaged a lawyer and that efforts will be made, through an appeal to Washington, to secure the man's release. Sixteen of the stowaways were put aboard the Cretic Friday to be deported when the steamer sails Monday. The other 11 are held at the immigration station under deportation orders, and unless the decision of the board is reversed by the Washington authorities, they will all be sent back on the Cretic.

Hassam, both in method and subject, while still others are "in the manner of" Claude Monet.

All trees look more or less alike to Mr. Weiss, and in their solid pointedness are unattractive. They possess a peculiar property in "Moon Worshipers," for their shadow falls at right angles to the moon-path. There must be something basically wrong with the method of one who draws Nature in such a way, for it is presumably Nature that he aims to give us. With the knowledge that he shows elsewhere, however, there is evidence that future work will bear inspection.

Two highly interesting exhibits are now on view. Mr. Burton Mansfield of New Haven and Mr. Emerson McMillin of this city, two well-known collectors, have placed their treasures at the command of art lovers, the former at the Lotus Club on West Fifty-seventh street and the latter at the National Art Club on East Nineteenth street.

Both men are connoisseurs and their collections are well above average quality. An inspection of them will do much to give one a good idea of contemporary art, foreign and American.

Exhibitions to Be Open Next Week

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington avenue, corner Museum street—Open from 9 to 5. Admission 25 cents. Free all day Saturday and Sunday after 1 o'clock.
Exhibitions at the following galleries are open from 9 to 5 daily, except Sunday, and are free:
Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street—Exhibition of symbolist paintings by Arthur R. Davies; water colors by Ross Turner.
Boston Art Club, Dartmouth street—Water color Club exhibition.
Brooks Reed gallery, 19 Arlington street—Exhibition in color by Simon Charlet and Raffard.
St. Botolph Club—Dodge MacKnight's water colors.
Vose gallery, 329 Boylston street—Paintings by Emilie Carlsen.
Coppley gallery, 103 Boylston street—Paintings by John J. Eneking.

FRENCH SALON DES INDEPENDENTS HAS MORE SERIOUS TONE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The trend of the Salon des Independents, which has just been opened on the Quai d'Orsay, is more serious than it has been for a number of years, the fact of the number of canvases having been reduced from six to a maximum of three per person having curbed somewhat. It would seem, the tendency to plunge into extravagance.

This does not mean that the dominant note has become flat; on the contrary, the "anarchists," as is revolutionary as ever. The "Cubist" painters, of whom there are a goodly number represented, are this year quite put in the shade by the "Futurists," although the "Cubist" sculpture, which is somewhat of a novelty still, is attracting a large and amused public.

Perhaps the more serious exhibitors may be roughly divided into two categories, those who without preconceived ideas or other guide than their own vision have sought to give an interpretation of nature, and those who give themselves over to a special technique. In the first class are Charles Guerin and his pupils, who are showing fewer works than usual this year; also Urban, Camoin, Mauguin, Laprade and others. In the second class there are the "pointillistes," who are also much less numerous than usual, and group themselves mainly around Valtat and Signac.

Amongst these two artistic groups are to be found works of the highest quality and of extremely fresh and vigorous execution.

A large place is this year given to foreign work.

On the whole, the exhibition is very varied and decidedly interesting, abounding in sincere effort and with remarkable achievement by no means lacking.

THREE-ARTS CLUB FOR WOMEN FORMS AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—What is looked upon as another step in the general plan to make Philadelphia the art center of America has been made by the formation of a Three-Arts Club for women, whose purpose, as stated in the North American, is the establishment of a clubhouse with sleeping rooms, where young women who come here to study painting, music and drama may find a temporary home.

The project has been launched by Mrs. A. Elliott-Mulliner, an artist and musician. She declared, after visits to London, Paris, Berlin, Milan and other cities, that Philadelphia offers better opportunities for the study of the three arts mentioned than any other city, and students should come here to prepare for a career in drama, grand opera, concert or in the world of pictorial art.

The officers of the Three-Arts Club are: President, Mrs. A. Elliott-Mulliner; vice-president, Mrs. Mac R. Gilbough; secretary, Miss Virginia Kift; and treasurer, Dr. E. H. Stevens.

CHICAGO ARTIST PRAISES KANSAS CITY BOULEVARDS

KANSAS CITY—"It is gratifying to an artist to come to a city such as yours, which has an aim for beautiful and uplifting things." Thus Charles Francis Brown, the Chicago landscape painter, who lectured here at the Art Institute recently, is quoted in the Star. Mr. Brown, who is connected with the park and outdoor committee of the Municipal Art League of Chicago, was speeding along the boulevards in a taxi on his way to the depot as he spoke.

"Kansas City's system of boulevards astounds me, and as an artist I am filled with admiration," he is said to have remarked. "Of course, I know that this is a bad time to view them, but after what I have seen I have made up my mind to come back late in the spring for the express purpose of viewing these magnificent boulevards when nature has dressed them in their full glory."

"It would be a good thing if more cities realized that it takes more than business activity to spread the name of a city."

"The way to keep people in a city is to make it beautiful. Kansas City knows this and that, to a great measure, is the reason Kansas City is growing so rapidly and is so well known in every section of the country."

COAL ACREAGE IS APPRAISED

WASHINGTON—The area appraised as coal land by the United States geological survey during the fiscal year 1911 was 7,821,508 acres. The area classified as non-coal land was 2,386,444 acres greater than that so classified in 1910.

On the other hand, the average price fixed per acre and the total appraised value are notably less for 1911 than for 1910.

The difference is due to a concentration of work in the lignite and low-grade subbituminous fields of eastern Montana and Wyoming, where the appraised values under the regulations are the minimum fixed by law.

The charge has been made that the classification policy of the geological survey has been harmful to the coal industry of the West by placing prohibitive prices on the public coal lands. The fact that the coal production of the Rocky mountain states in 1910 showed an increase of 14.7 per cent over the production of 1909 indicated that the western coal industry has not been seriously injured.

It is a further significant fact that the sale of coal lands during the four fiscal years since the adoption of the survey's classification policy has been 12½ per cent greater than during the four preceding years, while the increase in receipts from the sales has been 36 per cent.

CONCRETE POLES FOR NEW ZEALAND

Wooden telegraph poles will soon be a thing of the past in New Zealand, says the New Zealand Herald. In the future they will give place to the more durable poles made of ferro-concrete.

These poles will present a more pleasing appearance than the wooden poles. For more than a year experiments have been carried on for the department, with the object of making a concrete pole that would be much lighter than those made from the ordinary ferro-concrete. The experiments have been successful.

Poles can now be manufactured which are very little heavier than totara wood. Tests recently made with an 18 foot pole showed that it could carry a greater weight than either wood or iron.

CONNAUGHTS PLAN TOUR OF CANADA

OTTAWA, Ont.—An extensive tour of Canada next summer is being arranged by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. They will visit the horse shows in Montreal and Toronto in May, then visiting London and Guelph. The duke will also open the Ottawa horse show.

In August the maritime provinces will be visited with stops at St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown. Most of the trip will be made on a government steamer, and there will be a few days' fishing at the Strathecona lodge at Tebeque, N. B.

After his royal highness opens the Toronto exhibition the royal party will leave for the west, stopping first at Winnipeg and proceeding to Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert.

ART IN AMERICA

Those in charge of an exhibition of the paintings of Texas artists to be held in Dallas April 17, 18 and 19, under the auspices of the art department of the Dallas Women's Forum, are receiving applications and inquiries from all over the state and from Texans who are studying in the North and the East.

A collection of oil paintings by Edward Post has been on view at the Young galleries, Chicago.

Nathaniel Pousette, head of the art department of Minnesota College, has been appointed to take charge of the hanging of the pictures in the exhibitions to be given by the Minnesota State Art Society in St. Paul, Stillwater, Anoka and Duluth this spring. The date for the opening of the exhibition in St. Paul has been set two days earlier than was planned. It will open Saturday, April 27, and remain on view through Friday, May 3.

A Place in This Showing for All The Newest and Best in Spring Dress Goods

We need but call attention to the Springtime readiness of this great section to say the word which thousands of New England women at this season are eager and waiting to hear.

It means that the final touch has been added to our vast stocks to satisfy the most critical of our patrons—accustomed to find here better, fuller and more exclusive assortments than elsewhere. Whatever be the particular requirement, we can offer a greater variety, serve you more promptly—and usually at less money—than any other store in New England.

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50-inch Novelty, Suitings of strictly all-wool. This assortment cannot be equalled for variety of designs and new color combinations. This range also includes the latest combinations in two-toned effects. Price, a yard.....1.50

French Bedford Cords—40 inches wide, new fashionable light-weight materials, having a slightly raised cord surface, offering original designs for up-to-date tailored costumes; shown in newest street colorings. Price, a yard, 1.50

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Gathering of the Works at
Kansas City

MOSTLY EUROPEAN

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—That the collection of antique jewelry owned by Mrs. John Morrin of this city is one of the finest and most complete in this country is the belief expressed by connoisseurs who have inspected it. Her collection of china, silver, shawls, linen and furs also is considered exceptionally complete and beautiful.

Most of Mrs. Morrin's treasures have been gathered in the last six years, when she has made annual trips to European countries; but many of them were found in America. A fan, one of the art treasures secured in the Orient by Freight Coggeshall, a Connecticut navigator, who was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Morrin, forms the nucleus of her collection. It is of ivory and splendidly carved like closely woven lace.

In describing Mrs. Morrin's treasures, the Kansas City Star says that she collects for beauty and art first, rarity, antiquity and association being secondary considerations. She has scores of beautiful pieces of jewelry which were chosen especially for their beauty of design and workmanship, says the Star. Diamonds and other precious stones are not conspicuous in the collection, as they are used only to enhance the beauty of design and workmanship.

Her First Purchase

Mrs. Morrin's first purchase and one of the most beautiful and remarkable pieces in her collection, is a necklace consisting of 30 sections, each of which is a lozenge shaped bit of Jasper about five eighths of an inch in diameter and surrounded by 16 pearls. In the center of each piece of Jasper is a design in mosaic representing a bird on a background of white. Each bit of mosaic, though only three eighths of an inch in diameter, consists of 60 pieces.

A beautiful set of topazes owned by Mrs. Morrin, consisting of a necklace, earrings, brooch and pendant, was the first jewelry to come free of duty through the local custom house under a hundred years old, accompanied by the proper certificate.

Among other necklaces in the collection is one of the iridescent Tasmanian shells bought in Genoa. It is supposed to have been worn as some insignia of office. The necklace has the peculiar

quality of changing color to harmonize with the background on which it is placed.

Another necklace is an exact copy of one in the British Museum and is itself very old. It consists of a string of tiny pearls alternating with bits of gold from which are suspended 28 Egyptian gold coins. Each coin is about the size of a piece of confetti and is punctured so that it suggests the Oriental crescent. In the center of the necklace is a much larger Egyptian coin set with a turquoise and pearls.

There are several other beautiful necklaces of fine enameled gold and Etruscan work in the collection.

A Rare Bracelet

One of Mrs. Morrin's rare pieces is a bracelet of heavy gold containing an exquisite miniature painted on ivory, the case of which is beautifully enameled with royal blue. This bracelet was purchased at a Parisian shop, where the former owner had bartered her mother's miniature for modern jewelry.

Another heavy gold bracelet consists of seven sections, the center section showing in high relief a cluster of nine grapes, each one being an almandine ruby the size of a small bean. On each side of the cluster is a grape leaf in frosted gold. On either side of the center section is a smaller section showing a similar design consisting of three grapes.

A set, consisting of bracelet, earrings and brooch, is of ivory beautifully carved in deepest relief, in designs of roses, daisies and leaves.

Still another unusual bracelet is in nine sections, four of which are tigers' claws mounted in gold of rare workmanship. The other sections are of Indian gold lace work, two of them showing curious figures of birds and the other three represent tigers. One of the most beautiful bracelets in the collection is entirely of this exquisite Indian filigree.

Remarkable Cameos

Many wonderful cameos add to the beauty of the jewelry collection. One showing the finest workmanship is of black onyx and represents the head of a cubian, the remarkable features of which is the expression obtained by means of so few lines.

Two beautiful specimens in carved ivory are mounted as brooches. These are protected by convex glass. One design shows a thatched cottage with marked detail, a woman feeding chickens, a tree and in the distance a horse and rider and a boy being the objects that are done in most delicate relief. The entire brooch is not more than an inch and a half in its longest diameter. The

horse with its rider is possibly three eighths of an inch in height and the chickens, are less than an eighth of an inch long. A magnifying glass is required to bring out the exquisite detail of this miniature. The other brooch represents in similar workmanship a Gothic chapel, trees like hairs for fineness and the figures of a man and woman, each about three fourths of an inch tall. These ivories were carved by monks.

Another brooch which at first glance might be mistaken for a cameo is a remarkable natural formation of pearl that resembles the profile of a man with very bushy hair. This is mounted in plain gold, set with rubies, and is suspended from a tiny green enamel bow-knot.

In Mrs. Morrin's collection of silver is a pair of sugar tongs of the time of Queen Anne, a silver tea set of the early Victorian silver, several sugar shakers and small pieces of the same period.

The China Ware

Mrs. Morrin has a fine collection of china that is soon to be augmented by some beautiful additions now en route from Europe. Some of the most beautiful in her collection are two beautiful tea sets of old Royal Worcester. One of these shows a background of terra cotta, covered with the most elaborate tracery of gold. The spout of the teapot is in the shape of a dog's head, and the handles are designed after the head of an aspidochelone. Among some of the old English ware is a curious supper set, consisting of five covered dishes exactly fitted into an oval trap of mahogany. It is said that this supper set was for use in a small family and all the eatables were served in these dishes and the tray placed on a revolving stone in the center of the table, where each member of the family could help himself. This set was the second article to pass through the local custom house free of duty because it was more than 100 years old.

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Monday's Monitor

Local Artists Exhibit Their Work

BOSTON ARTIST'S WORK SEEN AT ITS BEST



Mrs. Lillian W. Hale's "Dogwood," one of three striking pictures shown by her at Boston Art Club Gallery

ALTHOUGH most of the exhibition of the Water Color Club, now being held in the gallery of the Boston Art Club is given over to paintings in water color, an unusual amount of interest is attracted by two small groups of drawings by Mrs. Lillian W. Hale and Miss Annie Hurlburt Jackson.

Mrs. Hale has become widely known because of the exquisite finish of her large pencil drawings, a number of which have been hung in the homes of prominent Boston families. She shows three works in the present exhibition, "The Gardenia Rose," "Cherry Blossoms" and "Dogwood."

The lovely molding of the head and petite figure gives delicacy and distinction to the work, and the long, flowing lines of the draperies provide subtle contrast with the square lines of the colonial spire. The works are entirely in black and white, with most of the drawing in vertical strokes of widely varied quality.

Miss Jackson's portrait heads have a strong appeal because they all depict a happy mood of a strongly individualized character. Her works have delicacy and breadth, and the finished picture reveals a minimum of means used in securing a complete effect. Her "Child's Head" is one of the most pleasing of the six pictures.

FREE SUNDAY DOCENT SERVICE

Assistant Prof. Arthur Pope will speak on the portraits of Cranach and Solario in the panel picture at the Museum of Fine Arts Sunday at 3 p. m. Assistant Prof. Henry L. Seaver will speak on some French portraits in the print study at 3:45 p. m. William W. Locke will speak on the "Easter Story" at 2:15 p. m. in the lecture hall.

PHOTOGRAPH EXHIBITION

A free exhibition of the photographs of Joseph Prince Lund will be held at the rooms of the Boston Camera Club, 56 Bromfield street, for two weeks beginning Monday. The rooms are open from 12 to 4 p. m. daily.

STUDIO NOTES

Miss Janet A. Stewart, 336 Harvard street, Cambridge, recently held an exhibition of etchings of scenes on the Thames, Holland canals, and bits of English, Scottish and Manx scenery. Miss Stuart's work shows promising freshness, strength and simplicity of handling. Several Boston engravers and artists were among the 80 persons present. Miss Mary V. Perham of Radcliffe poured.

Charles W. Hudson is holding an exhibition of his paintings in the Milton public library.

Miss Mary B. Hazleton's mural decoration for the chancel of the Congregational church, Wellesley Hills, will be seen by the congregation for the first time Sunday morning.

STEEL BILL TO BE TAKEN UP

WASHINGTON—An agreement to take up the House iron and steel tariff revision bill by week after next was reached in the Senate on Friday.

BEAUTIES OF JADE RECOUNTED IN TALK AT MUSEUM OF ARTS

"Jade is esteemed by the Chinese above jewels and gold. They regard it as the first of precious stones," said Frank C. Macomber, honorary curator of western art, in a talk at the Museum of Fine Arts.

"Jade is usually either nephrite or jadeite, to use the mineralogical terms. Nephrite comes from Turkestan and is usually black with various shadings of green, according to the amount of iron present. Jadeite is found in Burmah, and is often white, rose, pale green, emerald green or apple green. The green is caused by the presence of varying amounts of chromium."

"Jade is found for the most part on the tops of high, barren mountains, and is mined by a primitive method. A fire is built during the day. At night the rock cools quickly and fractures in all directions, permitting the masses of jade to be broken up. Jade thus obtained does not prove of such high average quality as the pebbles found in the water courses of mountains, or the boulders brought down from the heights by glaciers."

"Jade is often referred to in the ancient Chinese books, as far back as the Chou dynasty, 1122-225 B. C. There are references to the keeper of the Emperor's jade magazine, and descriptions of the jade tablets that symbolized various virtues."

Mr. Macomber illustrated his talk with references to the two cases of ancient Chinese jades in the museum. He showed how jade ornaments were worn by exhibiting pictures of Chinese women. He said that both women and men in China like the feel of jade, and carry pieces with them so as to handle it.

Among the jade objects shown were a pillow, a device for suspending a flower pot, small sculptured figures of men, a man on a horse, a group of cats playing, a dog playing with a ball and a hen with chickens.

Next Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock Lacey D. Caskey, curator of classical art, will speak in the fifth century room on the "Three-Sided Greek Relief."

WOMEN RECEIVE DESIGNS FOR SEAL

Some drawings have been received for the new seal of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, a prize of \$50 for which is to be awarded in May. The competition does not close until April 30. Inquiries for information are coming in from art schools, architects and other individuals interested, not only in New England but in the vicinity of New York city and the middle West. The judges who are to make the award are Joseph Lindon Smith, C. Howard Walker, Hermann Dudley Murphy, Martin Mower, Miss Amy Sacker and Miss Edith M. Howes.

Other figure, which is bent, signify the differing starts people get in this world? One child, who looks down on the other, is sturdy, intelligent and comely, with a fair chance in the world, with the best possible personal equipment. The bent figure is handicapped from the first, let us say, and the little boy on the horse in the background symbolized him who starts out with other resources than his own to help him along.

Perhaps the picture means something wholly different, for in the delightful way of symbolism, these singular pictures appear elastic enough in their scope to fit the ideas of all men who are willing to look at them with a little patience and allow them to grow upon the imagination.

ADMIRER AT WATER COLOR SHOW



"Child's Head," by Annie Hurlburt Jackson, one of a group of six charming drawings

MR. DAVIES' PICTURES ON SHOW

Works Puzzle as to Meaning Sometimes but No Doubt Exists as to Beauty of Their Coloring

ARTHUR B. DAVIES' exhibition of 30 paintings has been opened at Doll and Richards' and will continue through April 17. The pictures are characterized by mysticism expressed through human figures drawn in the manner of the old masters, in action in landscapes which are highly imaginative in their adaptation of nature, and wonderful in their color harmonies.

Mr. Davies, a mystic whose works do not fit into the game of symbolism as it is currently understood. One or two of his pictures are conventionally intelligible, such as "Life Bringing Sea," with the figure rising from the waters. Flat tones are used here, but fine effects of perspective are gained through skillful laying out of the planes of distance in the cliffs and mountains in the background in gradually varying tints of the same color.

"Sleep" is a beautiful vision of color, simple in its meaning, and highly decorative. Six recumbent female figures are grouped in an irregular circle deeply slumbering in varied postures. They are covered by a fringed green drapery, and in the center is a heap of morning glories. There is a trip of brown turf in the foreground, with scarlet blossoms peeping out. In the middle distance is a lake of soft purple, leading up to jagged lavender stone cliffs. The expanse of sky behind is golden with the rising sun.

Strikingly pictorial, too, is "Hunter of the Starlands," a nude nimrod with gun and three dogs, standing on the edge of a wooded cliff. A long line of jagged cliffs melts into hazy distance and encloses a lake of irregular formation. Stars shine brightly in the sky. A bird of brilliant plumage is shown in full flight against the murky shadows of the wood, in the depths of which two figures can be seen asleep.

The symbolism is not too deep for popular enjoyment, either, in "Dawn Flower," wherein a Botticelli-like woman has daintily drawn aside the deep blue curtain of night and let the day in upon a vista of hill and valley. There are purple hazes on the heights and behind them radiates the lemon haze of promised day. This is perhaps the most striking picture of the group and shows the artist's power of painting light and air, and fine sense of color harmony at its height.

What some of the other pictures mean is a subject for considerable speculation, which will terminate in most cases with fruitless scratchings of the head. "Uranian Vision" shows the goddess of astronomy astride a goat and gazing rapturously into the zenith. The goat is prancing along a trail of stars in a meadow. Looking on are two or more goddesses and a group of the goats.

Just what was the artist thinking of when he painted this picture? Was it

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MODERN FRENCH PAINTINGS ATTRACT

Group of 19 in Exhibition at Art Museum Interests Because of Antique Coloring Effect Attained by Charles Cottet

A GROUP of 19 paintings in the exhibition of modern French art recently at the Museum of Fine Arts attracted much attention because of their curious antique qualities of coloring, mostly in tones of black, brown and dull red. They struck the visitor as copies of old masters at first glance, but reference to the catalogue reveals them as the work of Charles Cottet, who has devoted his career as an artist to the interpretation of the peasant life of black and pious Brittany.

The industry of the man is shown by the contents of his one-man exhibition held last July at the Georges Petit galleries, Paris, when he showed 400 paintings and 100 drawings and etchings. In addition to these there are about 30 of his important pictures in the public galleries of Europe and a few in America.

It was largely through the influence of Cottet and Rodin that the French exhibition now in Boston was gathered for travel in this country.

Charles Cottet was born at Puy, Haute-Loire, France, July 12, 1863. The early part of his life was passed at Evian-les-Bains, on the border of Lake Geneva.

His parents placed no obstacle in his path, and he entered the studio of Maillart, of whom he became the most attentive and scrupulous pupil. He later left this studio for the Academie Julian, where he studied under the direction of Boulanger and Jules Lefebvre, after which, enthusiastically over the work of Puy de Chavannes, he received from him some instruction, and was proud to declare himself his pupil.

He was awarded a gold medal, Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1900; gold medal, International exposition, Munich, 1905. Represented in the Luxembourg, Paris, and in the museums of Lille, Venice, Trieste, Antwerp, Karlsruhe, Brussels, Bordeaux, Helsingfors, St. Etienne, Vienna and Barcelona and in the Cincinnati Museum Association, America.

He was created Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur in 1900 and exhibited at all the great international exhibitions, finding in other lands the same success as in France. He is a member of the Secessionist Societies of Berlin and Vienna and of the International Society of Lon-

don, of which Rodin is president, also member of the Societe des Peintres et Graveurs, the Orientalists, the Peintres Lithographes and the Societe Nouvelle. Cottet belongs to the group of artists and men of letters who have made art the law of their lives.

The single Cottet exhibition was the talk of the art worlds of Europe at the time. It showed him a man of determination and great power, methodically bent upon glorifying the hard devoted life of the Brittany peasants.

The Brittany pictures, upon which his reputation is now founded are greatly different from his "vacation" work, landscapes done in Constantinople in 1903. These had close kinship with the work of the impressionists and were rendered in a scale of delicate blues and greens, pinks and lilacs. In them the artist appears to be at play, refreshing his vision after long concentration upon a dull gray region. "Again his Venetian scenes show the artist's fancy, making holiday in the most gorgeous schemes of color."

But Brittany claims him for his real work, the work that has his heart as well as his mind in it. He uses browns and blacks in heavy masses, giving all a gravity fitting the subjects. Always, too, there is subtle emphasis of the stolid rigidity of the peasant life, and of its monotony in straight upright and horizontal lines.

Cottet's aim is sympathetically to express the life of a grim region always subordinating idealization by means of superficial beauty, scornful technical display for its own sake, striving always to express themes which appeal to him as lofty and profound. He sacrifices everything to the ideas, using only such essentials as shall emphasize his theme. Since the tragic element enters so often into his pictures, they have the power of moving the onlooker to pity.

Perhaps his most famous painting is "The Land of the Sea," a triptych owned by the Luxembourg gallery. The original study for this is in the collection now in Boston. The center panel shows the "Repast of Leave Taking," left panel

"Those Who Remain," right panel "Those Who Go." The work is intensely dramatic. Cottet's work is to be regarded in the light of the product of a finished artist expressing the thoughts of moralist and historian.

FORMER CAMBRIDGE MAYOR SUEED

Augustine J. Daly, a former mayor of Cambridge, and Frank McDermott, a lawyer, have been sued by Ruel W. Hussey of Cambridge, as guardian of Benjamin W. Givens. It is claimed that Givens, while unable to understand what he was doing, conveyed to the defendants an oil can device for use on elevators and a trust agreement. These conveyances, it is sought to set aside.

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Several Theaters Offer New Bills for Boston Playgoers

MISS BILLIE BURKE, "JIMMY VALENTINE" AND "SUMURUN"

Miss Billie Burke has another congenial role in "The Runaway," a new comedy from the French, in which she comes to the Hollis street theater on Monday evening. Her role is that of a charming, wilful girl who has been brought up by two maiden aunts in rural seclusion. A Parisian painter passes that way and carries long enough to arouse romance and ambition in the girl. She goes to his studio and declares that she will stay to learn to paint. A pretty, humorous romance springs up between them. C. Aubrey Smith plays the artist. Others in the cast are George Howell, Edwin Nicander, Morton Seltzer, Jane Evans, Josephine Morse, Alice Gale.

"ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE"

H. R. Warner, who has been seen here in Eleanor Robson's company, makes his appearance in Boston on Monday evening at the Plymouth in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," a comedy drama by Paul Armstrong. The play is now in its third season, having played long engagements in Chicago and other principal cities as well as one of over a season in New York, also in London and Paris. Mr. Warner appears as a youth trying hard to live down a prison experience resulting from bad association more than personal wrong intentions. He has exciting and romantic adventures, and for a climax rescues a child from a time-locked vault by his skill in "feeling out" the combination. In the support appear Frank Monroe, William H. Turner, Frank Kingston, Phyllis Sherwood and Maude Turner Gordon.

"SUMURUN"

Mr. Reinhardt's silent drama with music, "Sumurun," opens a fortnight's engagement at the Shubert theater on Tuesday evening. The piece will give Bostonians their first opportunity to observe the methods of stage direction followed by Reinhardt. This entertainment employs the original cast and production from Berlin in a series of stage pictures which are said to reproduce the emotional emotions of the "Arabian Nights" stories. Reinhardt's method may be called decorative in its effect, with the players used as pawns by the director to suit his purpose. His costumes, backgrounds and light effects serve to concentrate interest on the players.

DOCKSTADER'S MINSTRELS

Les Dockstader makes his annual appearance in Boston on Monday, beginning a two weeks' engagement at the Lyceum theater. Mr. Dockstader's special feature this season is his "Uncle George Stories." Neil O'Brien offers a "fun on how to run the police force." The singing contingent is led by Mabel Roman. Other entertainers are: Harry Noddy, "Les" Copeland, Frank Farron, Miss Charles Lee, Don Ferrandon, Henry Belmont, Major Nowak, Pete Detell, John Daly, George Faust.

CASLE SQUARE THEATER

"Romance and Juliet" will be presented at the Casle Square theater next week for the first time since John Craig assumed management. Mr. Craig will appear as Romeo, a part in which he has been seen before, and Miss Mary Young will act as Juliet, her debut in the role. Interesting performances are assured in view of the continued progress of these players. George Hassel will play Mercutio and the numerous other parts will call out the full strength of the company.

AT OTHER THEATERS

Colonial. Third week of "The Siren," a musical comedy of pleasing quality, with Donald Brinn, Julia Sanderson and others of musical talent.

Boston. Final week of "The Littlest Rebel," sentimental war drama with the Fenian brothers.

B. F. Keith's. An all women bill, headed by the Fallettes orchestra under the direction of Caroline B. Nichols. Willa Holt Wakefield, piano monologue; Kaufmann troupe, cyclists; Hilda Hawthorne, ventriloquist; Annie Kent, dancer, etc.

South End. Opening of new stock company, headed by Isabelle Evesson, in two daily performances of "Oliver Twist."

Park. Final week of "The Country Boy," the best liked comedy of the season, and deservedly so, as its wholesome story is enacted by a cast of high talent.

Tremont. Final week of "Gypsy Love," with Marguerita Silva.

COMING APRIL 15

Park. Hattie Williams in a new farce with music, "The Girl from Montmartre." Tremont. Vera Michelina in "Alma," a German farce with music. Boston. Montgomery and Stone in "The Old Town." Casle Square. Richard Harding Davis farce, "The Gallopier."

HARVARD DRAMATIC CLUB

Rehearsals for the spring performances of the Harvard Dramatic Club have been in progress for three weeks. The one-act plays to be presented are: "The Head of the Family," by George F. Abbott; "Kid," by Elma Caroline Ehrlich; "Marie Jordan's House," by Ralph Milbourne Townsend; and "The Foundlings," by Annie Andros Hawley. Francis Powell, who is directing the production, has been successful in bringing out the act-

SCENE IN "ALIAS JIMMY VALENTINE"



H. B. Warner in Paul Armstrong's drama at Plymouth theater next week

AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

Melrose Woman's Club met Thursday afternoon, when Mrs. Alice Parker Lester spoke on "The Women of Scandinavia as Seen by a Delegate to the National Woman's Suffrage Convention." Mrs. Snow Rich told of the work of the state federation during the past session of the Legislature. Mrs. Nathaniel Pope was in charge of the music. The next meeting will be held April 18, when the annual reports will be made and officers elected.

Next Tuesday evening in the high school hall, the club will give its second dramatic entertainment in charge of Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway. The plays are written by Miss M. T. Gregg and Miss Katherine McDowell Rice, both of Cambridge.

Old and New Club of Malden will close its season Tuesday with its annual luncheon in the reception hall of the Auditorium building. Covers will be laid for 150 members. Mrs. Tenney Morse is to preside and Mrs. Clarence W. Clark will be toastmistress. The committee in charge of the meeting consists of Mrs. W. G. A. Turner, chairman; Mrs. J. Parker Swift, Mrs. Charles E. Prior, Mrs. Fred M. Prescott, Mrs. William H. Converse, Mrs. Charles E. Mann and Mrs. Anabelle Thorne.

Malden New Century Club will meet Monday afternoon when Clarence H. Dempsy, superintendent of schools, is to give an address. The afternoon will be devoted to the life and works of Dickens. Mrs. Allan F. Stearns is to read a paper describing the characters of his books, and as each character is called one of the ladies of the club will represent the character in tableau in a frame. Those who will represent the characters are Mrs. Clara May Hammond, Mrs. Genevieve S. Miliken, Mrs. Alice S. Titus, Mrs. Mabel R. Hammett, Mrs. Emily L. Randall, Mrs. Harriett S. Newhall, Mrs. Grace L. Poland, Mrs. Elva M. Dearborn, Mrs. Minnie A. Decker and Mrs. Hattie Johnson. Mrs. Annie O. Johnson will be in charge of the afternoon.

Melrose Woman's Club will meet next Wednesday afternoon in the vestry of the Mystic Congregational church when the program will be under the direction of the choral class, Albert Briggs, director. Besides several selections, the choral class will render the cantata "The Herald of Spring," by Brewer. Assisting the class will be a string quartet from the Boston Symphony orchestra and three soloists, Mrs. Alice Bates Rice soprano, Mrs. Ada Belle Childs contralto and William W. Hicks tenor. The concert is being given for the purpose of raising funds for the director of the class, who will be in charge of the musical work next season.

On April 16 the club will give a lecture on current events by Mrs. Leila C. Pennock of Somerville and Miss Charlotte Phillips will be the soprano soloist.

Rosmos Woman's Club of Wakefield had an enjoyable meeting Friday, special interest being taken in the program because of the fact that it was furnished by club talent. Mrs. Curtis L. Sopher reviewed international, national and state events. Miss Barbara Miller sang and Mrs. Edna Fish Tingley was at the piano. A club tea and social hour followed. The afternoon was in charge of Mrs. Georgiana R. French, Mrs. Olivia H. Frolich, Mrs. Mary E. Walton, Mrs. Sopher and Mrs. Mary F. Howe. The

possibilities of these plays, it is said. Radcliffe College players who will assist in the feminine parts are Miss Marion Gragg and Miss Charlotte Adams. Among the men the work of Lionel De Jersey Harvard as Lord De Lys in "The Foundlings" is said to be excellent. B. A. Scarle, Wilbur C. Woodward, Robert D. Whittemore, E. W. Hammond and James Taylor, all have congenial roles. Three performances will be given, two in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, next Monday and Tuesday evenings and Saturday evening at Jordan hall, Boston.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE

Through the courtesy of John Craig, a special performance of Sheridan's "School for Scandal" will be given at the Casle Square theatre on April 23, for the benefit of Denison House.

next meeting April 18 will be the last of the season. It will be in charge of the art and literature department and a lecture on dramatic art will be given by Frank Choteau Brown. Mrs. Emily W. Haskell, contralto, a club member, will sing. The annual meeting for election of officers has been called for May 3.

Winchester Equal Suffrage League will present "How the Vote Was Won" in the Winchester town hall April 18 and rehearsals are under way for the performance. Those who are to take part are: Walter Pise, Miss Frances Elder, Mrs. Everett Farmer, Mrs. Edgar Young, Miss Dache Dunbar, Mrs. William Buckley, Mrs. F. H. Merrill, Mrs. Walters of Brookline, Mrs. Stanley McCormick. Friday at the league meeting, Miss Mary Day, chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts Equal Suffrage League, gave an address on recent legislation affecting equal suffrage.

At the meeting of the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club next Wednesday afternoon in Corinthian hall, Mrs. Minna Eliot Tenney Peck of Brookline is to be the speaker on "Picturesque Holland" and will illustrate her lecture by stereopticon views. The afternoon is in charge of the department of history and travel, Mrs. Carrie R. Cushing chairman. The club announces two dramatic performances to be given in the hall of the Highland Club on Chipman avenue April 23 and 24 for the philanthropic fund of the club. "She Stoops to Conquer" is to be given.

International Sunshine Society has again secured the home of a North Woburn school teacher for the use of Good Cheer camp for girls. The summer of 1912 will be the fourth for Good Cheer camp, the second in North Woburn. Mrs. E. F. Bennett of 241 Lebanon street, Malden, is the camp mother and has full charge of arrangements.

The camp at North Woburn last summer was the most successful yet held. The house is a large, two-story frame building, with airy, pleasant rooms. The owner permits the use of the library and piano. Out of doors are wide lawns, a vine shaded piazza, a garden, fruit and shade trees and a grape arbor with room for a dozen hammocks.

The Sunshine Society hope that the summer of 1912 will enlarge the possibilities for work in this particular line.

The twelfth and last event on the social calendar of the Lexington Outlook Club takes place in the vestry of the Lexington First Parish (Unitarian) church next Tuesday afternoon when the club luncheon will be served. Mrs. J. Odlin Tilton, the retiring president, will preside. The social committee comprising Miss Lizzie A. Moody, chairman; Miss Rose Tucker, Mrs. Alonzo E. Locke, Mrs. Edward C. Stone and Mrs. Edwin Read will be in charge.

Following the dinner at 3 o'clock the women will hold their annual business meeting for the election of officers and to hear reports of the secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Frederic L. Fowle, who has been secretary of the club for three years, will be chosen president for next term.

Dickens centennial will be observed by the members of the Lexington Dramatic Club Monday evening in the hall of the Old Belfry Club on Forest and Muzzey streets. A dramatization of Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend" will be presented. Mrs. William M. Hatch of Arlington is chairman of the committee in charge. The cast is as follows: John Rokesmith, Henry H. Putnam; Pa Wilfer, Robert S. Sturtevant; Mr. Boffin, Dr. Hackett; George Sampson, Charles D. Wiswell; Bella Wilfer, Miss Marguerite Ostrom Nichols; Mrs. Wilfer, Mrs. Henry H. Putnam; Lavinia Wilfer, Miss Hunt; Mrs. Boffin, Mrs. Robert S. Sturtevant.

Mrs. Clara Beatty spoke on "Morals Through Reverence" at the Ladies Physiological Institute, Tremont Temple, Thursday afternoon. Next Thursday afternoon in Chipman hall, Dr. Frances H. Rowley, president of the American Humane Society, will speak before the members at a meeting which will be open to the public.

GEORGE ARLISS TALKS TO STUDENTS ON ACTOR'S ART

At the graduating exercises of the senior class of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, New York, George Arliss, one of the most distinguished actors of the English-speaking stage, delivered the address to the graduates. He said:

"The first thing I advise you to do, now that you have finished your academic training, is to get into a stock company; you have been here in New York; you have had opportunities of seeing and studying the best actresses and actors of this country hold. Keep them in your mind and go and do likewise; go and act before an audience; never mind where or what, so long as you keep on playing different parts, and never lower your standard. If all the actors around you are bad, stay actors, never mind. You can't help that; keep in your mind always the methods of those actors whom you wish to emulate. When you get your part, say to yourself, 'Who would play this in an ideal cast?' Choose your man or woman and mold your performance on your conception of the way you think they would play it. You need not fear that this will hurt your own personality or your own originality; if you have either they cannot be stifled. In advising you to adopt this method of study I must warn you not to copy queer and individual mannerisms which you may have observed in your ideal actor or actresses, but to mould your performance on the memory of those methods which have brought those people into prominence in spite of their peculiarities.

"We have arrived at an age when truth and sincerity govern every other attribute of the stage. It is possible that the best actors of all ages have ever striven for this, but it is the development of our theater architecturally that has made it possible for us to admit sincerity as the first consideration. If we go back to the time when the actor wore a mask, for instance, the most satisfactory performer must necessarily have been the man with the best voice and the clearest enunciation, two attributes that might very easily belong to the worst actor of today. Coming down to the days when plays were presented in court yards—and that is not so very long ago—it must have been a hopeless task for an actor to attempt any delicate methods of expression.

"Today everything is different; every effort is made to get perfect settings, perfect lighting and perfect acoustics, and the audiences are a marvel of orderliness and patience. And so we are enabled to adopt more natural methods of expression, and in the same ratio audiences have become more critical of our work. Therefore, with the intimate modern theater the note of sincerity is growing more and more imperative.

"Don't forget the value of pause. Don't be persuaded that the audience wants mainly speed and noise. Don't be under the impression that the success of your comedy is to be gauged by the number of laughs you get, or the success of your play by the number of curtain calls at the end of the act. Both are fatal errors known to everybody but stars and managers.

THE NEW DRAMA

More than is realized here in America John Galsworthy says, the novel has been until now a feature of English life. Novel reading has been the principal pastime among the thousands of Englishmen who spend their evenings in the customary way—at home.

"Now the men who have interested the nation with their books are turning to playwrighting," explained Mr. Galsworthy, "and this move must eventually lead the theater out of commercialism and into more serious consideration as a worthwhile institution. It has already given rise to a new school of acting. I would say that Normal McKinnel, Dennis Eadie and James Hearn are leading representatives of this school. With them there is no thought of exploiting their personalities. For them 'the play is the thing,' and they study to bring out its full meaning, submerging themselves willingly toward this end.

"The literary drama has need of such actors, for being written spontaneously and to develop certain ideas or imaginings it goes its own way, regardless of the special moods or methods of the actors who are to interpret it.

"And that is just where the literary playwright will make a fine art of the drama. He is not writing plays to order to fit the peculiarities of leading actors nor for the purpose of providing them with material to keep them before the public."

ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT

All the actors playing in Boston are to cooperate in the benefit matinee at the Boston theater Thursday, April 25, in aid of the Actors' Fund of America. The Theater Managers Association of Boston, under whose direction the benefit will be given, will draw entertainment from these attractions: "The Siren," Colonial; Frances Starr, Hollis Street; "Hankey Panky," Shubert; "Half Way to Paris," Majestic; "Alma, Where Do You Live?" Tremont; Hattie Williams, Park; "Alias Jimmy Valentine," Plymouth; and Aborn Opera Company, Boston opera house. In addition there will be vaudeville from Keith's and other houses. Two new one-act plays seen at the New York benefit will be given for the first time in Boston, and William and Dustin

CHARMING ACTRESS IN CONGENIAL ROLE



Miss Billie Burke as the heroine in "The Runaway" at the Hollis next week

AMONG THE SETTLEMENTS

At the Social Service house on Tuesday night William T. Hamersley will talk to the Crimston Club on "Developments of Relations Between Employer and Employee." On Wednesday night Carol Merriam will address the Hillside Athletic Club on "Glass Blowing." On Thursday night the Cleveland Social and Athletic Club will have a debate on the question, "Resolved, That prize fighting should be legalized in Massachusetts." T. Danolio and M. Natarro will present the affirmative, and H. Langley and N. McLeod the negative. On Friday night in the North Bennet street hall the Algonquin Club will give its annual social and dance.

At the Civic Service house Sunday night under the auspices of the Amadei Club a concert will be given by Miss Louise Mellos, pianist; Miss Helen Walker, vocal soloist, and Miss Frances Appleton, violinist. On Friday night a concert of American music will be given by artists secured by the Boston Music Society Settlement. Both concerts will be free to the public.

Two groups of the younger girls of the Library Club house will give their annual concert at the North Bennet street hall on Thursday night. The program will consist of a cantata "The Rose of Life," some Neapolitan folk songs and miscellaneous selections. Miss Rose Cassassa will act as director. The admission fee will be 15 cents.

As a result of the skating carnival held at the Boston Arena the directors of the Frances E. Willard Settlement announce that \$1000 was cleared, which will go toward paying obligations due in May.

On Tuesday night in Dearborn school hall, Roxbury, the Roxbury League will hold its fifth annual prize debate at 8 o'clock. The question is, "Resolved, That immigration should be further restricted by law." The speakers for the affirmative are Frank J. O'Brien, William T. Murphy and William F. Burns; for the negative, David E. Luft, John L. Appell and Lawrence J. Cullen. Five minutes will be allowed for each speech, and three minutes for rebuttal. Charles F. King, principal of the school, will preside, and the judges will be Walter L. Ballantyne of the city council, W. A. Bacon of Roxbury, and Frances A. Gorham of the Boston Globe. The winners will participate in the Boston Social Union debate on May 3.

At South Bay Union on Monday night the South Bay Neighborhood Association will hold its monthly meeting. John J. Attridge, the president, will preside. In pursuance of its purpose to improve neighborhood conditions, the association will hear reports on recent improvements and discuss the contemplated sewerage improvements made possible by the recent appropriation for the South End. Music will be furnished by a chorus from the South End music school.

On Thursday afternoon there will be a party for the kindergarten mothers. On Friday night at 8 o'clock the Young Women's Dramatic Club will present its third annual program of Irish plays. The two dramas to be given have been chosen from the repertoire of the Irish players, "Hyacinth Halcyon" and "Cathleen Ni Houlihan." The admission fee will be 25 cents.

On Wednesday night Hale house will entertain the Central Club of Central church at an informal social. Today at 2:30 at the Sargent Normal School of Physical Training the following Farnum and George Thatcher, who will play "The Littlest Rebel" near Boston that week, will come to town to assist. Seats will go on sale at the Boston theater next Wednesday.

FITCH FOUNDATION LECTURE SERIES IS BEGUN AT AMHERST

Prof. Brander Mathews, the noted essayist and critic, delivered the first of the Clyde Fitch lectures at Amherst College in college hall recently. The series of lectures on American drama is being given in connection with the Clyde Fitch fund of \$20,000, established at Amherst last June by the parents of the famous playwright on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his graduation from the college. Professor Mathews was introduced by President Harris, and spoke in part as follows:

"It was with very great pleasure that I accepted the invitation to speak in connection with the Clyde Fitch memorial fund. I knew Clyde Fitch when he was unknown and followed his career with sympathy and great appreciation. I hope in my third lecture to deal with his work and to give him the consideration that he deserves. Today I shall begin by considering American drama as a whole with respect to origin and beginnings and the conditions under which it came into existence. I wish to discuss first the difference between American and English literature which at the same time is unfortunate, but necessary.

"Necessary because American literature must stand by itself, and unfortunately because it is a part of English literature and cannot be set off without this understanding of the relation. English literature includes all works in the English language which attain the level of literature. It is a question of language, not of nationality. English literature is our heritage; it is ours by right of descent. The duty of preserving the Anglo-Saxon literature is mostly ours, because the greater part of that stock is now on this side of the water.

"English and English literature is a stream with two currents. One we call American literature; the other let us call British literature to include all the British isles. American literature is the younger branch and not equal to the older branch. Our authors are important to us, but we ought to remember that our literature is very young. At present American literature is partly a hope, but it is also an accomplished fact, and important to us Americans. Of course literature is nothing unless it is properly related to life and so American literature is the reflection of American life. We must see in what ways American life differs from English life in order to see better why our literature differs. We are fundamentally democratic; first, because we have abolished the caste system; second, because we have no established church. Next, we believe profoundly in education and in the dignity of labor. The most striking thing is the prominence of our sympathy and fellow-feeling. One thing which most Americans dislike about English authors is the complacent acceptance of social situations in organization."

SENATOR GARDNER SWORN IN
WASHINGTON — Senator Obadiah Gardner of Maine was sworn in on Friday to serve until March 3, 1913, the term for which he recently was elected by the Maine Legislature. Senator Gardner has been serving as the Governor's appointee, filling the unexpired term of Senator Frye.

STATE EMPLOYEES TO MEET

State House Associates, composed of men employed at the State House, will hear an address by Lieutenant Governor Luce at their regular quarterly meeting at the Boston City Club next Saturday afternoon.

MONTREAL POSTAL RECEIPTS GROW

MONTREAL, Que.—The Montreal post-office receipts for the past month amounted to \$115,134.64, an increase over March of last year of \$15,103.93.

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for advertising is just as logical as any advertiser advertising for business. Advertising is a publication's principal stock in trade, and in order to acquaint new readers and advertisers with its advertising "pulling power" it sets a very good example for the hesitating advertiser and shows the experienced advertiser its faith in publicity on its own account.

THE MONITOR IS A STRONG BELIEVER IN PUBLICITY

on its own account, and it also believes in its own paper so firmly that it is using valuable space in its own columns regularly in setting forth the high-grade qualities of the paper, its big purchasing ability and its interested and responsive clientele, which is daily increasing throughout the English-speaking world.

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HEAD MASTERS ASSOCIATION AND ITS PLACE AMONG BOSTON ORGANIZATIONS

Preserves Unity of Aim and Work That Has Stirred Comment by Educators From Other Big Cities

Many persons, doubtless, are not aware that the 30 or more organizations of Boston teachers for social, intellectual and financial welfare figure largely in maintaining the present high standard of school efficiency. Some are unofficial and voluntary and others are under the direction of the superintendent of schools, with whom the members are expected to work in union, being called upon to serve with committee or take up other special activities, and to make recommendations in connection with studies. In fact, Boston teachers do much toward arranging the class room work and courses of study in the system. A series of articles dealing with these teachers' organizations has been prepared for the Monitor, the second appearing today.

WIDELY differing as are the 15 high schools and one normal school which Boston possesses, there is observable among them a certain unity of aim and work that seems remarkable to persons from other cities where like problems of general industrial and cultural education following grammar school instruction have come up to be worked out.

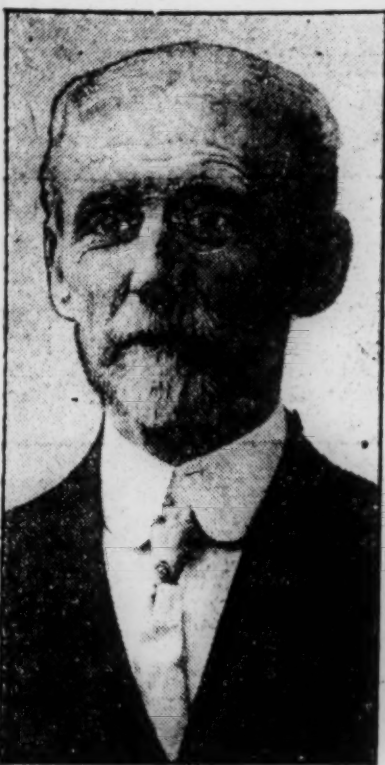
This unity is preserved through an organization of high school principals or head masters known as the Boston Head Masters Association and eight high school councils composed of heads of departments in the various schools.

To distinguish them from the masters or principals of elementary schools, principals of high schools are called head masters. The term master, in addition to being used to designate principals of elementary schools, is conferred upon heads of departments in high schools, such as the master of mathematics, the master of Latin, Greek, English, history, machine-shop work, forging, business technique or commercial branches.

The Boston Head Masters Association is limited in membership to the principals of high and normal schools. The Boston Masters Association, of which an account was given in the Monitor Saturday of last week, is composed of all the principals of schools in the city, both high and elementary, but does not include masters of departments. Each association has meetings once each month of the school year. Like those of the Masters' Association, the meetings of the head masters are to give the superintendent an opportunity for consultation with the principals of the schools, to give instructions regarding new measures, and make whatever comments he may think necessary. It differs from the larger association in having more opportunity for discussion, made possible by its more limited interests.

Matters of school administration and other subjects of general interest to the high schools in fact, every phase of high school work, are from time to time discussed. The financing of athletics by the school committee, recently considered and acted upon by that body, was first taken up thoroughly by the Head Masters Association. The organization is not executive. Of its own volition, or at the request of the board of superintendents, or that of the school committee through the board of superintendents, it discusses or investigates different subjects and, if it so pleases, presents them in proper form to the board. That body takes such action upon them as seems to it to be fitting. In their original or changed form the subjects are often passed on by the board of superintendents to the school committee. The association has discussed recently the normal school preparatory course, civics, open air rooms, graduating dates and exercises, prize drill arrangements; and upon request it now has in preparation a standard list of scientific apparatus and supplies for high schools.

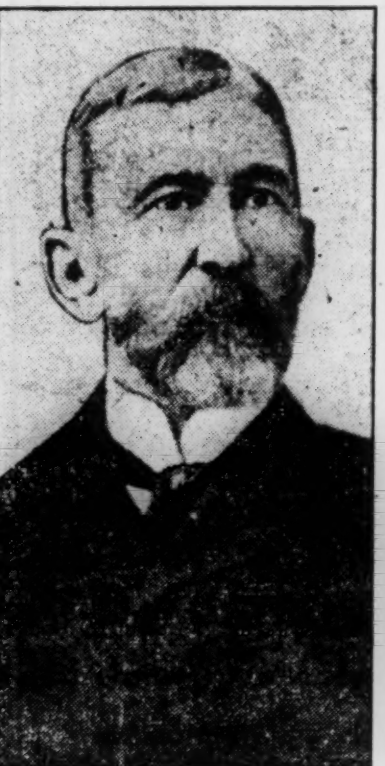
Until his retirement nearly two years ago John T. Now, at that time head master of the girls' Latin school, was chairman pro tem. of the organization. This position now is filled by John F. Casey, head master of the English high



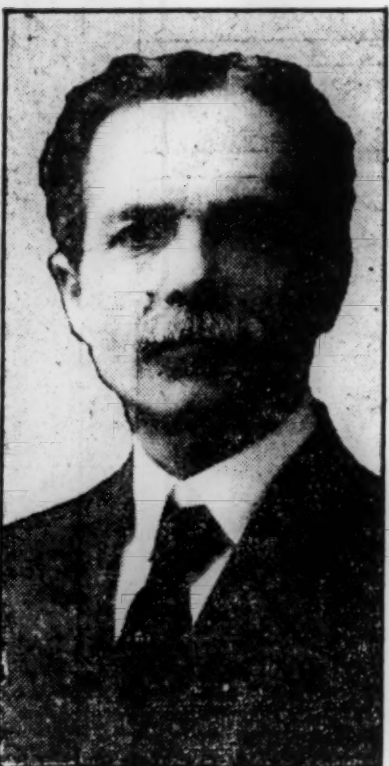
MILFORD S. POWER
Chairman of mathematics council



P. F. CAMPBELL
Chairman of history council



JOHN F. CASEY
Chairman pro tem of Head Masters Association



THOMAS H. H. KNIGHT
Secretary of commercial council

school, the superintendent, Stratton D. Brooks, being chairman ex-officio. The one other officer is the secretary, a position held since it was first established by George C. Mann, head master of the West Roxbury high school. Mr. Mann has had much to do with shaping as well as executing the plans and purposes of the councils. Special committees are appointed as occasion arises.

Closely associated with this organization, although in themselves entirely distinct from it, are the eight high school councils. They were established by order of Supt. Brooks on March 19, 1908. Each council consists of the heads of the department it represents in each school where the subject is pursued. Thus mathematics is taught in the normal, both Latin schools, the general and special high schools, while manual training and the commercial branches and some other studies are not. Each council considers the course of study given in its particular department, improved courses are planned to take the place of old ones, methods are discussed, books and supplies examined and recommended. If the board of superintendents or Head Masters Association desires information concerning the school work represented by any of these departments it is referred to the proper one.

The mathematics council has 16 members. Its officers are: Chairman, Milford S. Power, Dorchester high school, and secretary, Miss Mary E. Gould, Roxbury high school. It has several committees, the most important of which are the one on text-books, Newton D. Clark of the High School of Commerce, chairman, and the one on illustrative apparatus, George F. Partridge, West Roxbury high school, chairman.

The aim of the council has been to modify the mathematics courses as given in the various schools, making them of uniform character that a pupil may

transfer from one school to another and take up the work without the loss that usually attends a change of schools. At the meetings there is always a free and generous exchange of ideas regarding methods in use and results secured at the different schools. The consideration of a topic is assigned in advance as a part of the formal business of each meeting. The members of the council believe that the plan is resulting in an increase in the efficiency of the mathematics teaching in the high schools.

The Officers

The officers of the history council are Patrick T. Campbell of the Public Latin school, chairman, and Charles T. Wentworth, Dorchester high school, secretary. The council has several standing committees such as the one on course of study and the one on text-books. In addition to these the members do a good deal of work on special committees called to consider problems as they arise. The meetings are considered very valuable, as they afford an opportunity for the leading teachers of history in Boston to get together and compare notes, exchange views and cite experiences, resulting in help to the teacher in his classroom work and giving the pupils in every school the benefit of the best ideas in this line to be found in any of the city high schools. At the request of the Head Masters Association the council is now considering alterations in the course of American history and civics, either elaboration or modification, for the purpose of teaching civic responsibility in national, state and local affairs.

Charles L. Hanson of the Mechanic Arts High School is chairman of the English council and Miss Katherine H. Slute of the Normal school is secretary. The permanent committee on text-books is composed of Oscar C. Gallagher of the High School of Commerce, Byron Groce of the public Latin school, and Miss Elizabeth M. Richardson of the Girls' high school. The sub-committee on the course of study is composed of Charles W. Gerould of the East Boston high school, Miss Mabel L. Warner of the Roxbury high school and Malcolm D. Barrows of the English high school. The council was addressed recently by Mrs. Ellor Carlisle Ripley, assistant superintendent, on work that the board of superintendents wished it to do on the course of study in the high schools. Augustine L. Rafter, another of the assistant superintendents, talked to the council on the subjects of composition and rhetoric. Among other things the council is considering means of securing greater cooperation with other departments.

Good penmanship being an important business asset, the commercial council is planning for a possible cooperation with other departments of the schools to improve the handwriting of the students. Typewriting machines also have given detailed attention recently. The council is composed of Henry C. Shaw, Roxbury high school, chairman; Thomas H. H. Knight, Girls' high school, sec-

retary; Frank O. Carpenter, English high school; Raymond G. Laird, High School of Commerce; William L. Anderson, Dorchester high; Ernest V. Page, Brighton high; James W. Mace, Charlestown high; Leon C. Coleman, West Roxbury high; Miss Lizzie J. Fitzgerald, East Boston high, and Miss Annie G. Merrill, South Boston high.

Irving H. Upton of the Roxbury high school is chairman of the science council, and Frederick J. Jackson of the Dorchester high school is secretary. One of the important subjects being studied by this council is household chemistry for girls. Until the last few years this subject was given no consideration whatever, and then almost exclusively in strictly domestic courses. The present plan is to make the future courses in chemistry for girls a practical and cultural in their way as are the courses designed specially for boys. Irving H. Upton, of the Roxbury high school is its secretary. Samuel F. Tower of the English high school is the permanent representative in the Head Masters Association.

Miss Helen A. Stuart of the Girls' Latin school is chairman of the modern language council. The council has found much to occupy it of late in the effect produced upon modern language work by the new arrangement, which, abolishing the ninth grade, brings the pupil into high school one year earlier than formerly. This influence has been marked and is found to necessitate a readjustment of course and methods.

Edward H. Atherton of the Girls' Latin school is chairman of the ancient language council and William H. Sylvester of the English high is the secretary. Its work is along the same lines as that of the other councils.

Miss Margaret J. Patterson of the Girls' high school is chairman of the council on drawing and manual training and Miss Adelaide B. Farmer of Dorchester high school is the secretary. In addition to its regular work, which in scope and general policy is the same as that of the other councils, this council, by its very nature, is obliged to depart from the common methods. One of its meetings in the present school year was held at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. It was addressed by the director, Arthur Fairbanks, who spoke of the museum as a place where teachers come in touch with the masterpieces of art and the necessity for them to do so. He told also of the facilities afforded teachers by the museum in the pursuance of their work.

With the work apportioned in this way it is obvious to the most casual reader that the work carried out in the class room is in large measure the result of class room experience, coupled with that knowledge of the needs and conditions of the world outside that is possessed by the board of superintendents and the school committee.

Today the masters of the famous hauling seine industry of the Spencers of Lapidum. In fact, they control the business which was inaugurated by their great-grandfather, Janet Spencer, in 1730. The gilling nets are maneuvered from gasoline or row boats. They are a mile long and are made of gilling twine. Almost as light as the spider's web and far stronger, the cost is about \$2 a pound.

The sight of the shad trying to leap the 65-foot dam at McCall's is wonderful. The whole river is a glittering shen in the sunlight, as the fish rush and leap just as far as their strength will carry them, only to fall back, but again and again they attempt the feat. They are only seen in the spring season and where the remainder of the year is spent no man knows.

GIRL WINS SUFFRAGIST PRIZE
NEW YORK—Mary Taft Holtz, a young girl of Brooklyn, has been awarded the prize offered by the Women's Political Union for the most logical answer to the question "Why Am I a Suffragist?"

COMPOSERS INSPIRED BY BIRD SINGING



Notes of the warbling vireo, as taken by Mr. Mathews, compared to Chopin's Fantaisie Improvisation

STUDY OF BIRD MUSIC URGED BY CAMBRIDGE LECTURER ON SUBJECT

Maintaining that the study of bird music will bring about a better understanding of bird life by the people, since the acquaintance of birds is made largely through the ear, F. Schuyler Mathews of Cambridge, artist and author of works on art and nature study declared that the subject had a great future and that interest in it would result in complete protection for birds.

By systematic note-taking and observations he has been able to produce about 100 cards with different species of birds, their notes and music resembling their form, painted upon them. Sometimes the motives are almost identical. "I have no doubt," said Mr. Mathews, "that Chopin got the motive for his étude, opus 25, No. 25, from the nightingale. Having once got his inspiration, Chopin was able to finish off the piece."

After close study Mr. Mathews discovered that all the species sing on the pentatonic scale, the primitive scale that nearly all the folk songs of many countries have been written on. He also finds evidence of the fact that the first impression of a bird song is not only the lasting impression but is the only one.

Mr. Mathews formed his own scheme for studying the music of birds. "Birds have all their characteristic songs," he said, "and it would puzzle an amateur to know just which kind of bird is singing. If I am in a position to hear two birds sing as soon as I hear them I can tell by its motive rather than the com-

SHAD AND HERRING IN SUSQUEHANNA RIVER MOVING UP STREAM

PORT DEPOSIT, Md.—Fish are moving. The spring rush has started for the upper reaches of the Susquehanna. The perch and black bass have arrived on Port Deposit and herring are reported in quantity passing Carpenter's Point coming this way.

This means that close behind the shad are following. There is invested in the fishing outfits of the Susquehanna more than \$150,000, including six hauling shores and floats and more than 125 motorboats.

About 2500 men and women are engaged in taking and packing fish. The main product is, of course, the shad and herring. The by-product utilities are catching the shad and herring roe. The shad has a national reputation, but canning the roe of the herring is of recent development.

Fishing under the present management is the development of centuries. The Susquehanna Indians first cast their nets into the stream. These were but a few yards in length and made of wood fiber, but the crude affair was ample to meet their requirements. In their grants of land to Lord Calvert they reserved the fishing rights from the North East river to the upper Susquehanna, and since their time "riparian rights" have been the cause of much strife along the whole valley.

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AT RAILROAD TERMINALS
The Boston & Maine railroad private car No. 444, occupied by Chief Engineer Arthur B. Corbell and official staff, went on the Fitchburg division's Chicago express from North station last evening to Brattleboro, Vt.

The Boston Symphony orchestra will leave South station in special equipment as a section of the Boston & Albany road's Wolverine at 2:10 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, en route to Pittsburgh.

Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club divided into two parties, will visit Swamscott and Sudbury today. The Swamscott party leaving North station at 1:40 p. m., returning from Marblehead at 6:50 p. m. The Sudbury party will board its train at Wayside inn, arriving at North station about 6:40 p. m.

The New Hampshire Press Association, occupying a special car attached to the Boston & Maine road's Concord and Keene, N. H., express, will arrive at North station from Manchester, N. H., at 6:20 o'clock this evening.

VICTORIA LUISE OFF ON CRUISE
With over 400 passengers the steamship Victoria Louise of the Hamburg-American line sails today from New York on a special East-For cruise to Havana, Jamaica and Colon. The party will be carried across the isthmus of Panama, along the line of the canal by special trains.

Among the passengers are the following from Massachusetts: Boston, C. H. Fiske, F. A. Gendrot, Henry M. Rogers, F. L. W. Richardson; Winchester, Mr. and Mrs. Wendell W. Weston; Quincy, Frank Burgess; Fall River, Miss Clarissa Barker, James Bullington, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin B. Horton, Miss Florence Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Asa A. Mills.

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THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor

What Makes a Newspaper a Public Institution?

THAT question is answered in the one word SERVICE. But what is service? Service by a newspaper lies in its standing for and supporting those measures and policies which mean most for the public welfare; magnifying the good—telling of what is being done to up-build in the world's work; protecting the buying public from unscrupulous advertisers; elaborating upon subjects which are not only entertaining but educational. It is obvious that service of this character is universal in its application and bound to be of individual and collective good. The integrity of American institutions can have no stronger champion and support than those representatives of the press which are governed by a sense of their responsibility to the ideals of our democracy; and our democracy was founded to guarantee the greatest good to the greatest number. The modern trend in the publishing world is toward newspapers which measure up to this standard of excellence and service, and in this movement there are a few examples which are expressing the broader view of journalism which is widely

Known as Clean Journalism



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in newspaper ideals is governed by a fixed purpose to fulfil its true mission as a public institution, as much as it is trying to be a daily newspaper of world-wide interest, and while it is giving due consideration to American interests and institutions, it is reaching out to fill more thoroughly its place as a world newspaper.

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have established The Monitor in the journalistic field, and each day sees this newspaper progressing and becoming a greater power for good in all the ways that a newspaper ought to serve. And its potential service is a feature which is gratifying to those who are looking toward bigger and better things for all mankind.

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CONGRESSMAN HILL ON "PROTECTION"

Member of Ways and Means Committee Advocates a Fixed Tariff Policy to Which He Would Apply "Business Methods" of Collecting Import Duties

OPPOSED TO "REVENUE ONLY" PLAN

At a time when attention to the tariff question has become earnest, the views of one who is considered distinguished as an authority on this subject take on particular interest and value. In the following article Representative Ebenezer J. Hill of Connecticut, member of the House committee on ways and means and who has gained wide note through his knowledge of tariff matters, discusses the making of duties and contrasts free trade and its results with the protective tariff of the United States in a manner strongly favorable to the latter, while giving it as his opinion that Americans must choose eventually between these two policies.

In discussing the fundamentals of the tariff question it should be first remembered that there is no necessary relation between the amount of the expenses of a government and the system of taxation by which it meets them. Governments have three ways of collecting taxes: First, on things in the country; second, on things coming into the country; third, on things going out of the country. The first of these we call internal revenue tax, the second an import duty, and the third an export duty.

Under our constitution this government is not permitted to impose an export duty, although it is a common form of raising money among the other nations of the world, such a tax being laid upon commodities in which the exporting nation has a monopoly or a controlling supply in the markets of the world. For example, England, until recently, has collected an export duty on coal; Brazil puts an export duty on coffee, and the Philippines on hemp. As a nation, therefore, we are restricted to the first two methods of taxation, collecting last year in import duties about \$310,000,000 and from internal revenue about \$322,000,000.

It is a singular fact that our internal revenue taxation, yielding greater returns than customs, is secured without political agitation, is rarely ever referred to in the party platforms and furnishes few contributions to the scandal mongers in our magazines. It is a striking illustration of the application of business methods to a fixed governmental policy, and I am one of those who believe that a like result can be secured in the collection of import duties.

No Absolute Free Trade

There is no such thing among civilized nations as absolute free trade. Savages have it, but they have no government expenses to meet. There are free ports, to be sure. The island of Hongkong is one and as free as the open sea. The port of Hamburg, in Germany, is another; but it is a port only, and all the merchandise taken into the city comes under the German customs laws. The city of Danzig, Manchuria, under Russian control was another, but none of these are independent sovereign nations. Strictly defined, a tariff is a table of the rates of taxation paid to the government upon the importation of merchandise.

There are three tariff systems in vogue in the world today: First, English free trade; second, tariff for revenue only; third, a protective tariff.

English free trade means a very high tax on luxuries and a few other things and everything else free. The English tariff law consists of one schedule covering six pages of a small leaflet. The principal items of taxation are spirits, sugar, tobacco, tea and coffee, snuff, cocoa, raisins, currants and a few other things. The rates are very high. If we placed an internal revenue tax on tobacco as high as the import tax that Great Britain charges, we could entirely dispense with all our customs duties. If we taxed tea at 12 cents a pound and coffee at four cents a pound, as Great Britain does, we could raise from these two articles alone \$52,000,000 annually; as it is, we do not get a cent from them. Yet, notwithstanding the limited number of articles named in the British tariff, the people of Great Britain pay far more in per capita taxes than do ours in this protected country. The last record that we have is for 1905, where the per capita receipts from customs in Great Britain were \$4.91, as against \$3.10 in the United States.

There is a reason why Great Britain pursues this policy. It is found in the fact that she only produces about 25 per cent of the food required to feed her people and about 10 per cent of the raw material required to feed her factories. Four years ago I was visiting a large factory in Manchester, and the proprietor said to me, "I suppose you are a protectionist?" "I am," I said, "are you?" "No," said he, "but I should be if I lived in your country. Here, with a producing power far in excess of the requirements of the population, Great Britain is compelled to have the cheapest possible food for her people and the cheapest possible supply of raw materials, in order to climb over the tariff walls of other nations with her finished products."

I frankly say that if I had been a grower of cotton in the South in the days of slavery I would have been a believer in the English free trade system, but the marvel to me now is that, under the changed conditions of today and the evidences of a new industrial system in the southern states, so many of her people are still shackled by the traditions of 50 years ago.

Tariff for Revenue

Like the English free trade system a tariff for revenue only means a high tax on luxuries, but the lowest tax on everything else that will produce a sufficient

list under the Payne tariff law, it is also true that, except for three years, two of which were under Republican control, and one under Democratic, that there has been no year since the civil war when the average rate of duty on dutiable articles only was as low as it has been during the fiscal year of 1911.

"Revenue Necessity"

The wool bill has given the first distinct example of the precise character of the tariff legislation which the country may expect in the future if the full legislative and executive power is given to the Democratic party. Neither party, however, can claim that the putting on or taking off of a tax on wool or any other item in schedule K is a revenue necessity. The taxing power of this nation is not even scratched today. With \$770,000,000 of free importations last year, largely non-competitive in their character, there certainly was abundant choice in which Democratic ingenuity could exert itself, and that without incurring the odium of even accidental protection. The British rates on tea and coffee would have yielded four times the estimated receipts from wool under this bill, or \$12,000,000 more than their estimate of all receipts from the whole of schedule K. A tax on bananas would have relieved them from the stern necessity of a tax on wool. And then, aside from many other importations now untaxed there is a tremendous field of internal revenue still lying fallow and unused.

It is not manifest that the argument of "revenue necessity" was a specious one put forward to satisfy party scruples, and that it will not be accepted by the country as a genuine and valid defense for the abandonment of principle? Why not admit in a straightforward way that it was a bid for party support in the West and a sop thrown to Democracy in the Southwest?

In speaking of the wool bill, I speak as one of those who believed in 1909, as I believe now, in cutting off not only from schedule K but from the whole law all unnecessary and ineffective duties, but I also believe in giving to the American producer an equal chance with the competitor abroad in the commercial law, and then letting them both battle for the prize.

The purpose of the Republican wool bill, recently reported to the House of Representatives by the Republican members of the ways and means committee, is to make a new schedule K, in accordance with the findings of the facts shown in the report of the tariff board. Such a schedule must, of course, be protective in character, as the Republican national platform of 1908 requires that the difference in the cost of protection shall be the true measure of protection. The basis of the whole schedule is wool.

Careful study of the report of the board shows that the clean contents of wool as determined by scouring tests by the government will show a difference in the cost here and abroad of not more than 18 cents a pound, on scoured wool, making an allowance for the difference in the rates of interest on the investment here and abroad. The duty, therefore, should be 18 cents a pound on clean wool, and after full consideration of all the facts that rate has been fixed in this bill. The two classes of wool have been consolidated, and this rate of 18 cents is substituted for 33 cents a pound on class one in the present law, and 26 cents a pound on class 2. Taking the imports of normal years, this will make an average ad valorem of 36.21 per cent.

The Duty on Wool

The rate on wool for a 10-year normal period is about 58 per cent. Third class wool is made practically free of duty, being a non-competitive product and not produced in this country. Another important feature of this bill is the mode of application of what is known as the compensatory duty. Under the present law the cloth or other manufactured article is weighed up when it comes to the custom house, and a fixed sum, ranging from 33 cents a pound in the lower grades to 44 cents a pound in the higher grades, is charged as an equivalent for the duty on wool. The one strongest criticism that has been made on Schedule K in the past has been that the whole contents of the cloth or other manufactured article, whatever it may be, have been weighed and the compensatory duty allowed against it all. If this bill becomes a law, that will no longer be so, for every paragraph in this bill is written making the compensatory duty relate only to the wool contained therein. For example, if a yard of cloth, weighing one pound is all wool and it takes 1 1/4 pounds of clean wool to make it, the compensatory duty would be 18 cents, plus a quarter of 18 cents, or 22 1/2 cents. If the cloth were half cotton, the compensatory duty would be only 11 1/4 cents, the compensatory being applied to nothing but the wool.

A full range of compensatory rates running from 15 cents to 25 cents duty on scoured wool was carefully worked out and published by the tariff board, and this bill applies the rates exactly as they are given in the report. The result will be a marked reduction in the ad valorem rate, but it is absolutely fair and just to all parties.

Not "Compensation" The name "compensation" is a misnomer. It should be called "the wool duty equivalent," for it amounts to nothing more or less than this—that the government will collect on wool imported in the cloth precisely the same amount that it would collect if the corresponding amount of wool were imported in the grease. The trouble about the present law is that that is not so and if a piece of furniture covered with a woolen fabric should come in it would be weighed and duty charged on the basis of being

all wool, if wool was component article of chief value. All duties on woolen manufactures are compounded, including both a specific and ad valorem duty. The specific is the wool duty equivalent just referred to, the ad valorem represents the difference here and abroad in the cost of converting wool into the finished product.

Blank schedules were taken by the experts of the tariff board to a large number of mills in the United States. The cost of converting wool into yarn and yarn into cloth was given with utmost detail, from actual examination of the books. Sample pieces on which these schedules were made were then sent to the other mills, and similar schedules were taken from them. Similar methods were used in France and England and to some extent in Germany. Schedules were sent with samples attached, and the cost in those three countries, as well as the costs here, were checked against each other with an accuracy that almost rendered mistakes impossible. Tabulations of these schedules have been made and the difference in the conversion cost figured out in the form of an ad valorem duty laid upon the selling price abroad, and it is upon this basis, working from these tables and applying them with the utmost accuracy possible where such a variety of fabrics exist, that the ad valorem duties have been fixed in this bill. It is in all respects a strict compliance with the report of the tariff board, and fully justified by the facts as found by them.

It is useless to discuss the effect of the present ad valorem and compensatory rates. If any one thing is settled, it is that schedule K should be revised, and the full and exhaustive report of the tariff board shows that it can be revised and a very considerable reduction made in both forms of duty by eliminating useless and ineffective duties that have been rendered thus useless and ineffective by the keenness of domestic competition.

Making the Schedules

In making the schedules both here and abroad from which the conversion duties have been figured, the question of the rates of wages by the day or hour was not considered, but in every case the unit cost of the product was taken, thus covering both the efficiency of the laborer and the machines as well. In other words, the difference in actual cost was given upon lots of 1000 yards and the difference in unit cost by the yard thus ascertained.

Another effect of the bill and the new classification of wools will be to remove the inequalities of the law which have been exceedingly harmful to the great carded woolen industry and correspondingly advantageous to the worsted industry. The competition between these two classes of goods will hereafter be conducted on a fair basis and not handicapped as heretofore by a tariff discrimination.

If a comparison were to be made between this and the Democratic measure now pending it could be fairly described in this way: This bill provides for the difference in cost of production here and abroad, both of wool and its manufactured products, as found by the tariff board after two years of patient investigation and that that protection as defined by the Republican national platform. The Underwood bill, while making no greater reduction on the whole schedule, makes it in such a way as to be purely on a revenue basis and with all protection eliminated. In other words, the difference in cost is the line below which Mr. Underwood is bound to go under any circumstances, and he does it and frankly admits it.

On the other hand, the difference in cost as found by the tariff board is the line to which the Republican bill bows as closely as possible, the latter is protection, the former is a tariff for revenue only, which in the last analysis is nothing but free trade with a handicap.

STANDING TIMBER SOLD FOR \$250,000

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Papers recording the transfer of property valued at considerably more than \$250,000 were sent to the clerks of various towns in Windham and Bennington counties Friday. The papers convey from the Deerfield Lumber Company to the New England Hardwood Company all the hardwood timber on all lands of the former in Readsboro, Whitingham, Wilmington, Searsburg, Somerset, Stratton and Dover; all hardwood timber on the lands of the Somerset Land Company in the towns of Stratton and Somerset south of the so-called Wardsboro and Deerfield Lumber Company at Mountain Mills in Wilmington and the Deerfield River railroad from Wilmington through Somerset, Searsburg and Stratton. The timber included in the transfer is that on about 20,000 acres and the purchasing company is given 25 years from Oct. 1, 1912, in which to cut it. The present plans are to get out at least 10,000,000 feet a year.

DENTAL STUDENTS PASS

Of 77 candidates who took the examination of the state board of registration in dentistry 22 passed. The successful candidates are G. H. Preston, Boston; A. R. Dingwell, East Boston; W. H. Griffin, Jr., South Boston; J. S. MacGregor, Cambridge; C. S. Spencer, Brookline; H. W. Price, Malden; G. A. Springall, Malden; D. Pinckney, Medway; L. F. Kline, Lawrence; O. M. Leonard, Wollaston; L. C. Miller, Amesbury; A. G. Lyle, Gloucester; V. S. Duff, Fall River; C. J. Sullivan, Fall River; H. M. Dupuis, Worcester; R. K. Henderson, Cordaville; P. A. Estabrooks, Pittsfield; J. N. Collins, Bellows Falls, Vt.; R. B. Stoddard, Newton, Conn.; B. Savin, New York; F. P. Keach, West Washington, N. Y.; P. C. Duxbury, West Nutley, N. J.

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

PRIZES WON BY THREE SCHOOLS

Oil copies of the Gilbert Stuart painting of George Washington in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, have been won by the Oren S. Knapp school of Somerville, which gets first prize, painted by Miss Edna Marion L. Poole of Natick; Melrose Washington grammar school, second prize, painted by Miss Edna Marrett of Brookline and West Hingham grammar school, third prize, painted by Fred A. Demmler of Pittsburgh. The prizes went to the schools that accomplished the most in arousing interest in the work of the George Washington Memorial Association, which is trying to raise \$2,500,000 to erect and endow a national civic building for the free use of patriotic and other beneficent organizations.

ROAD TO INCREASE ITS SHOP FORCE

RENO, Nev.—Confirmation of the report that the Southern Pacific company intends to increase the shop force at Sparks to nearly 1000 men soon was given recently by Superintendent T. F. Rowlands. According to the superintendent, in case the company receives the cooperation of the people of Sparks, the shops will be run to their full capacity and will be operated continually on the enlarged scale.

NATIONAL PARK VIEWS SHOWN

Views of national parks and reservations are shown in an exhibition of photographs at the public library. The collection, which was made by order of Secretary Fisher of the department of the interior, has been shown at the National Arts Club in New York, and will be sent to other cities after a three weeks' exhibition here.

HIGH SCHOOLS TO BE DISCUSSED

"The High School Situation" will be the subject of an address tomorrow in the Sunday course on civics and economics at the Boston Y. M. C. U. by Prof. Henry W. Holmes.

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Reo the Fifth—My Farewell Car—marks the climax of my career. It shows the best I have learned in 25 years spent in building cars. In every detail it marks the best I know.

The tens of thousands of men who have faith in me will find a car here that deserves it.

My 24th Model

This is the 24th model which I have created. I spent 18 months in perfecting it.

My whole idea is to give the best that is possible, regardless of cost or profit.

For Reo the Fifth is to be the car by which men will remember me.

The Utter Care

For this car all steel is analyzed, to know it accords with my formula.

For this car the gears are tested in a crushing machine of 50 tons' capacity.

For this car I use Nickel and Vanadium steel. For this car I use roller bearings. Timken and Hyatt. There are only three ball bearings in the whole car.

For this car the Cadillac is doubly heated to deal with low-grade gasoline.

All that is best in modern practice is embodied in this car.

Everlasting

Reo the Fifth has been built to endure, under the hardest conditions. The margins of safety are extreme.

The axles and driving shaft are much larger than necessary. The differential was designed for a 45-h. p. car.

Tests and inspections, thousands of them, guard every step of the making.

I ran one of these cars for 10,000 miles, night and day, at top speed, on rough roads. And hardly a sign of wear could be found in any important part of the car.

The best I have learned in these 25 years is the folly of taking chances.

A Beautiful Car

I have also made this a luxurious car. The body is finished in 17 coats. The lamps are enameled. Even the engine is nickel-trimmed.

The tonneau is roomy, the wheels are large, the car is over-tired. There are no petty economies.

The upholstery is deep, made of genuine leather, filled with hair. The costliest cars are not made any better.

Center Control

In this car I bring out my new center control. There are no side levers in the way of the driver.

The gear shifting is done by a cam-handled lever, between the front seats. It is done by moving this lever less than three inches in each of four directions.

Come See It

This car is the topic of motordom. It is the most talked of car of the season. At \$1,055 it is the most underpriced car that was ever put on the market.

Come to the local showroom and see it. Make your own comparisons. Judge it for yourself.

Price Not Fixed

We are trying, if possible, to sell this car at \$1,055—the initial price. My opinion is that this price is too low. I believe that it must be advanced.

No this price is not fixed. Our contracts with dealers provide for advance.

You will never again, in my estimation, see such a car sold for \$1,055. It is a record price—too low a price to last.

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News of Interest to Automobilists

SHOULD ATTEND TO A RATTLING SOUND IN DIFFERENTIALS

Automobilist Will Save Himself Much Trouble and Expense by Correcting the Cause at Once

DUE TO LOST MOTION

As differentials are now made there is not much trouble with them in the way of noise, says the Automobile, but it will occasionally be found that a rattling sound is heard. This is in the majority of cases due to the fact that there is lost motion between the driving pinion and the large differential wheel. The remedy for this is very readily applied in some rear axles; in others it is not. Very often there is a provision by which the pinion may be moved on its axis for a short distance so that the bevel gear teeth are brought more closely into mesh and the lost motion due to wear thus taken up.

A noise in this part of the mechanism should not be overlooked because it is sometimes difficult to reach, it should be nipped in the bud as it is very apt to increase. Many owners will assume that it is merely a lack of lubricant and then proceed to pack the differential housing full of grease, which accomplishes to some extent the purpose of deadening the sound, but does not do any other good. In fact, in a short time it will be found that the noise will again occur and that this time it be slightly harder to check, on account of the wear having progressed to a greater extent than has been realized on account of the muzzling of the sound.

Care in the cutting of the gears has everything to do with their life, and it must be said that in recent years the improvement in the art has been so marked that the life of the average differential set has been very markedly increased. At the same time adjustments for wear are provided in a greater number of instances than ever before. It is the case in some of the axles upon the market at the present time that, besides moving the pinion back on its axis, the other gear wheels may also be so shifted as to give perfect engagement after the adjustment has been made. This refinement is appreciated and made use of by the careful car owner when it becomes necessary.

GRAND PRIZE CUP ON EXHIBITION AT FIAT OFFICES

Trophy Has Been Won Two Years in Succession by David Bruce Brown in the Same Car

During the past few days not only those interested in automobile racing but the public in general has been attracted to the Fiat showroom, 885 Boylston street, to see the grand prize \$5000 solid gold bowl which has been won twice by David Bruce Brown in his 120-horsepower Fiat car. The cup is one offered by the Automobile Club of America and is competed for annually over the roads of Savannah in what is without doubt the fastest road race held during the year in this country.

David Bruce Brown caused quite a sensation by winning the above for the second time against some of the most powerful and fastest foreign and American-made cars, proving beyond doubt that both his victories were due entirely to a combination of his wonderful driving ability and his excellent car.

The above trophy is of further interest just now on account of the fact that Bruce Brown and the Fiat car that won it are now in France preparing for the 1000-mile race which will take place at Dieppe, which same bids fair to be the hardest fought event which has taken place anywhere.

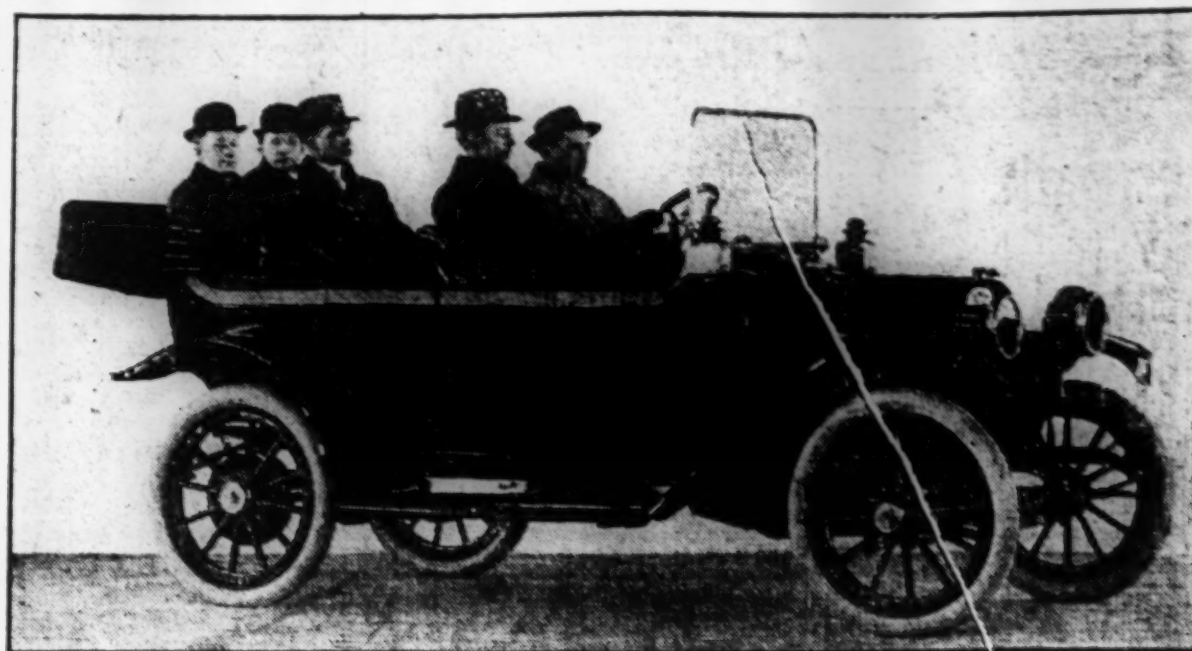
Manager R. R. Ross has received innumerable inquiries about the trophy and in order to gratify the desire of the inquiring public he has placed it at one of his show windows where all day long a crowd may be seen admiring it, being attracted by its beauty and estimated value.

APEX MINING LAW REPEAL ASKED
WASHINGTON—Under the provision of a bill introduced by Senator Smoot, the "apex mining law" would be repealed. If enacted no one would have the right to follow any vein, lode, ledge or other deposit outside of the limits of the surface boundary of his claim. At present if the apex of a vein is within a claim its heater may follow the vein to its ends.

BALLOTS TO BE RECOUNTED
WASHINGTON—More than 20,000 ballots will be recounted by the House elections committee next week in the contest for the seat of Representative Higgins of Connecticut, Republican, who was elected by a majority of 78 over Raymond J. Jadoine, the contestant.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
April 6, 1912, From 6:45 p. m. to 4:47 a. m.
April 7, 1912, From 6:47 p. m. to 4:45 a. m.
April 8, 1912, From 6:48 p. m. to 4:43 a. m.
April 9, 1912, From 6:49 p. m. to 4:41 a. m.
April 10, 1912, From 6:50 p. m. to 4:40 a. m.
April 11, 1912, From 6:51 p. m. to 4:38 a. m.
April 12, 1912, From 6:53 p. m. to 4:35 a. m.

A NEW MOTOR CAR PRODUCT



THE FIVE-PASSENGER, FORE-DOOR DETROIT, FOR 1912

The Andrews Dykeman Company, New England representatives of the Moon car, have just taken the New England agency for the Detroit. Mr. Dykeman has just returned from a visit to the factory and says that things are being pushed so that cars will begin to appear in Boston about the middle of this month. While the Detroit is a new car in the field, the men behind the proposition are well known in the industry, having previously marketed sev-

eral low-priced cars which are among the best known in the country today.

A glance at this latest product will show it to be an unusual proposition as it embraces a great many desirable features which have never been incorporated in a car to sell completely equipped at \$850. The Detroit is a five-passenger, having fore-door with a motor of the emboss type with enclosed valves, which are 3 1/2 by 4 1/2. The cooling system is thermo-syphon, the magneto a Bosch and the car is warranted to develop a full 25 horsepower. There will be no

doubt as to the easy riding qualities of the Detroit as it has platform style springs which are 37 inches in length, the rear axle being full floating type, the transmission selective three speeds forward and reverse, the above combination being a hard one to compete against when the price is considered.

The arrival of this car in Boston will shortly be announced in the press and already the Andrews Dykeman Company have received a great many inquiries from those who have had advanced literature sent them.

CARE OF DRY CELLS DESCRIBED IN TALK BY W. H. STEWART, JR.

Many Motorists Do Not Give Batteries Sufficient Attention—Principal Use Is Now for Starting

In speaking of the "Care and Connections of Dry Cells," William H. Stewart, Jr., stated recently that "dry cells used on automobiles have reached a high state of perfection, but as yet they are far from being simple and reliable as could be wished."

In the early days of automobilism, before the magnet was perfected, the dry cell battery was directly the cause of many cars being towed home. Today nearly every car of value is equipped with the mechanical generator, and the dry cells used principally for starting purposes. In this capacity they serve best, since the work is of an intermittent nature. Mr. Stewart continued: "A great many automobilists have trouble with dry batteries because they do not give them proper care and attention. In order to form a battery of sufficient voltage and amperage, it is necessary to connect in series or series multiple several cells. This is done by short insulated wires, and these become loose with very little vibration. If one terminal of the series becomes loosened, the whole battery is practically useless. All connections on the primary circuit must be clean and absolutely tight. In a great number of instances where batteries are used, the source of ignition trouble is traced back to the battery. Sometimes it is the fault of the battery, but more often it is the fault of the person."

"In testing dry cells one should use the ammeter. The voltage indicated does not tell the true condition of the cell. It is a peculiar fact that the dry cell when almost fully exhausted will register practically the same voltage. When a dry cell is new the voltage is approximately 1 1/2, and the amperage approximately 25. When the amperage falls below 5 then the cell is practically useless for automobile purposes. Sometimes one cell will deteriorate as soon as placed in use and tend to exhaust the others with which it is in series. Anticipating this, one should test all the cells frequently and be sure to replace the bad ones."

"Care also should be taken to place dry cells in a dry insulating box, and to arrange same that the excessive vibration does not cause them to chafe and short circuit. This quite often happens, and the operator then condemns the manufacturer. A common place for this type of battery is in a metal box on the running board of a car. Here it is subjected to the worst vibration and, being in a metal box, is quite apt to short circuit. Not alone this, but when the car is washed a certain amount of water will at times get into the box and produce a like result. The best place for this type of battery would be under the seat, packed in a dry insulated compartment and subject to as little vibration as possible."

LOUISVILLE BEATS DETROIT
LOUISVILLE—Timely hitting helped the Louisville team of the American association to pile up 12 runs against the 7 scored by the Detroit American league team Friday. The locals got 13 hits off Remmeas and Dubuc.

WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

Postmaster Shaffer of Youngstown, Ohio, has appointed two motorcycle letter carriers to take the place of five bicycle boys delivering special delivery letters in the Ohio city.

The federation of American motorcyclists had one of the largest monthly gains in its history during March. The report shows that motorcycle riders in 36 states joined the federation at the rate of more than 20 a day making a monthly gain of 625 riders.

Inquiry in motor trade circles points to a much larger showing than ever before at the Canadian national exhibition, to be held at Toronto about the first of September, lasting two weeks. It is said to say that most of the local dealers will

THOMAS COMPANY EMPHASIZES ITS POWERFUL BRAKE

Cars Are Equipped With Most Effective Apparatus, Total Area Being 517 Square Inches

Any man who is in the market for an automobile regardless of price, style or power, and who has looked about among the various makes, is well aware of the stress laid upon efficient braking system. Reliable brakes on a car are one of the most necessary and vital parts of the construction.

The Thomas Motor Car Company in their series of declarations claim that the 1912 Thomas Six-Forty has the most powerful and effective brakes of any car of its weight and class, insuring the utmost safety to passengers. They also claim that this is substantiated by the dimensions, the drums being 17 inches in diameter with 2 1/2-inch face, giving a total breaking area of 517 square inches.

In this age of superior engine work, manufacturers are now able to give more time and thought to the comfort of the passengers than heretofore. Among those who have the passengers' comfort foremost in mind is the Thomas Motor Car Company, who make an interesting assertion along these lines. They claim that the upholstery of the 1912 Thomas "Six-Forty" is more luxurious than in any other car made in this country or abroad. This assertion while daring, they say, is substantiated by a series of figures, remarkable in body building today.

The rear cushion of the seven passenger touring car is 20 1/2 inches deep, 30 inches wide and nine inches thick. These dimensions are combined with the roomy tonneau which measures 39 inches in the touring car from the back of front seats to the front of rear seats.

MILWAUKEE GETS VANDERBILT RACE

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee has been offered the 1912 Grand Prix and Vanderbilt cup races and will accept. R. J. Ruddle, secretary of the Milwaukee Automobile Association, Friday night received the following telegram from W. K. Vanderbilt, president of the Motor Cups Holding Association, and donor of the Vanderbilt cup:

"Advices from Savannah indicate that the sanctions can be awarded to you, provided that your proposal concerning policing of the course, etc., proves satisfactory to the committee."

The event will be held on two days between Aug. 12 and Oct. 15.

be represented by one or more cars, and space will be required for nearly, or quite, 100 cars. This exhibition attracted more than 750,000 persons last year.

After May 1 the Society of Automobile Engineers will move its headquarters from 1451 Broadway to the United States Rubber Company building, at Broadway and Fifty-eighth street. The offices and meeting rooms will be on the twelfth floor of the building, which is now in process of construction.

During the coronation ceremonies of King George V. and Queen Mary, and the attending durbar at Delhi, American-made automobiles were greatly in evidence. It distinctly pointed out the fact that the outlook for future extensive business in American-made motor vehicles throughout India was never more promising than at the present time.

Gleason Murphy, vice president of General Motors Truck Company, has returned to Detroit from a trip to New York, Philadelphia and Boston, where he delivered a series of talks to the sales organizations at the various branches and ascertained the conditions for spring business. Mr. Murphy is favorably impressed with the general situation. "The motor truck market," he says, "is very active, especially in Boston. It is pleasing to note how eagerly conservative Boston houses have adopted the motor truck and the business there compares well with New York and Philadelphia."

CRISIS SEEN OVER CANAL
Prof. R. M. Johnston of the department of history in Harvard University told students who met in Emerson hall, Cambridge, last night that the Panama canal would be the cause of an international crisis in a few years.

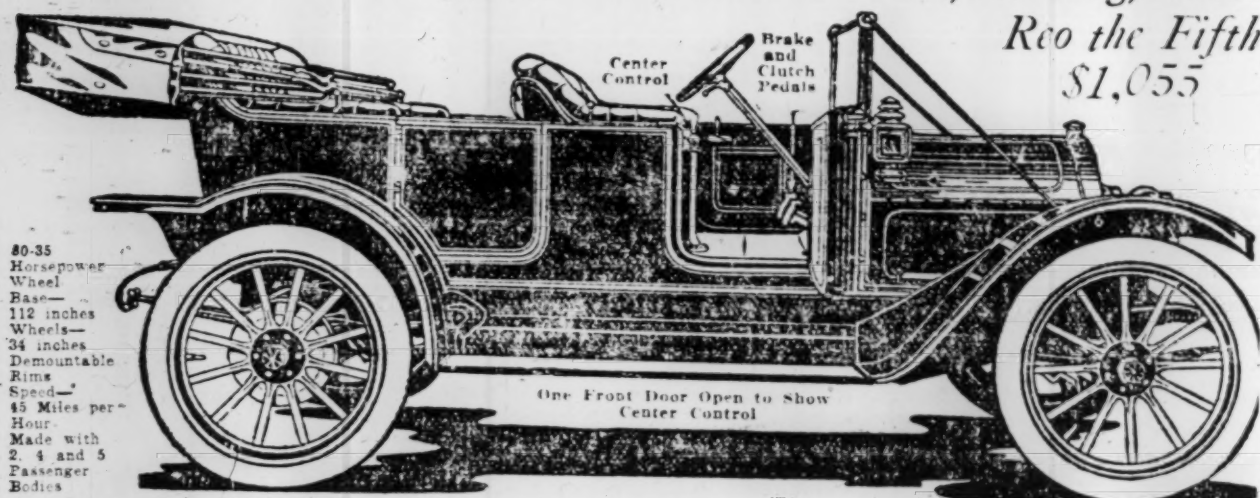
TOUGHNESS
of the Goodrich Tread is not a mere claim, but a matter of record in the hands of tire users.

It is true that trends of all good tires are made of Para rubber—

But nature never intended Para rubber to possess the wearing quality which is added to it by exclusive Goodrich processes, for

GOODRICH TIRES
B. F. GOODRICH CO., AKRON, OHIO.
Boston Branch: 851-857 Boylston St.
New and Second-Hand Tires
Lightest Cash Prices for Old Tubes and Tires
GEORGE E. CARR, 35 Franklin St., Boston
Tel. R. B. 2738-M.

R. M. Owen & Co. General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.



LINSCOTT MOTOR COMPANY, 163 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.

No Rim-Cut Tires

A Thousand Thousand Have Been Used

A million tires—used on some 200,000 cars—have taught the world that tire bills can be cut in two.

And the tires which proved it—No-Rim-Cut tires—have come to outsell all others.

If you pay tire bills, please find out what these 200,000 know.

Now King of Tires

In 24 months the demand for this tire has multiplied six times over.

In the last 12 months we have sold half a million.

No Rim-Cut-Tires have become the sensation. But we spent 13 years in ceaseless improvement to give you a tire like this.

The Savings

No-Rim-Cut tires end rim-cutting forever. Statistics show that 25 per cent of old-type tires become rim-cut.

No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per cent over the rated size. They give you that added capacity.

And 10 per cent "oversize," with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

GOODYEAR
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Akron, Ohio.

This Company has no connection whatever with any other rubber concern which uses the Goodyear name.

Boston Branch, 669 BOYLSTON STREET.

Telephone Back Bay 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338.

STUDENTS VISIT RAMBLER PLANT IN WISCONSIN

Fifty Members of the Engineering Department of Northwestern University Inspect Auto Manufactory

Fifty students of the engineering department of Northwestern University, accompanied by members of the faculty, visited the Rambler factory at Kenosha, Wisconsin, last Saturday and learned how 96 per cent of the parts of a R-motor car are made.

The students arrived at the factory before nine o'clock in the morning and they remained until the whistle blew for the noon hour. Every minute of their time was occupied in close examination and inspection of the various departments that go to make up the Rambler plant.

While these students are not automobile designers they have, because of the nature of their work, a good knowledge of the basic principles of motor car construction. Their opinion of the Rambler factory is summed up in these three words: complete and accurate.

After their tour of inspection the students were convinced that no plant designed for the manufacture of motor cars could be more complete.

"What has interested me most," asked one of the party after the inspection, "that would be a difficult question to answer. The whole factory is so vast, the machinery is so modern and the workmen so skilful that it would take a severe critic indeed to pick a flaw in any department."

The students were closely attentive. They examined the automatic machinery, they asked questions about the transmission and the engine; they talked with foremen and with shop hands.

"We are satisfied," they said when the last department had been inspected, "that the Rambler car is built of the best that money can buy."



ALPENA "40" - \$1600 Complete

Electric Lighted and Self Started

ALPENA "30" - \$1250 Complete

All Alpeneas have demountable rims. "Presto" Self Starters and every modern equipment from top to number brackets. We guarantee service for one year to all our customers.

ALPENA BOSTON COMPANY

41 COLUMBUS AVE.

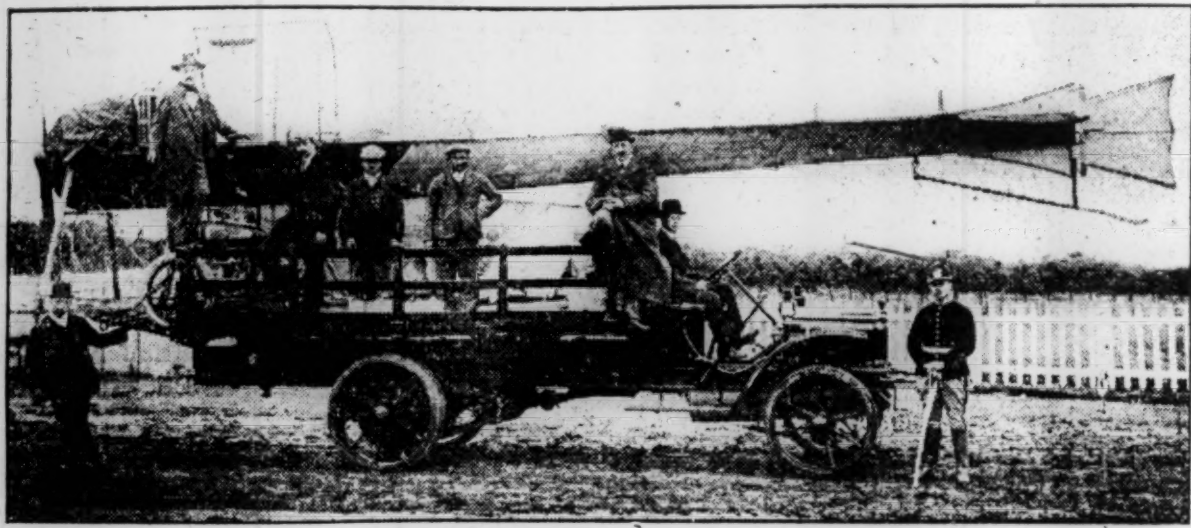
Tel. 182 Tremont. Open Evenings.

Rutenber Motors in All Models

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING and OVERHAULING
HILLMAN AUTO SUPPLY CO.
100 Mass. Ave., Cor. Newbury St. Tel. R. B. 10
Radiator, Lamp and Wind Shield
REPAIRING.
F

Care in Selecting Trucks

NOVEL USE FOR AUTOMOBILE TRUCK



A WHITE VEHICLE TRANSPORTING AEROPLANE IN BUENOS AIRES

CAREFUL SELECTION NECESSARY TO THE SUCCESS OF A TRUCK SYSTEM

The first requisite in truck selection is a knowledge of the quantity and quality of the goods to be transported, as well as the rate at which it must be moved, the time limits involved and the restrictions imposed by highway and traffic conditions, says a writer in Automobile Topics.

The second step is to fix on a suitable unit load. Subject to the rule that the load and running schedule should provide for the desired rate of movement and, at the same time, keep the working equipment running as nearly at its rated load as possible—all the time, the question of loading depends largely on the nature of the service.

For transfer service, that is, long hauls, with no loading stops between terminals, large loads pay best, and the limits are on the side of the equipment. For distribution, or the unusual service of collection, where the runs are short, stops frequent and the load ranges all the way from full capacity to zero, a lighter type of vehicle is required in order to reduce the cost per package and minimize the loss from idle mileage. Even with these apparent restrictions, however, no hard and fast rule has yet been recognized, inasmuch as still other conditions, mainly those involving routes and schedules, frequently alter the circumstances.

Traffic conditions must be taken into account when fixing on the style of equipment to be used in any given case. Also the same sort of equipment may not serve two users equally well. In general, it has been found that inside a 25-mile radius of action horses are cheaper to work than automobiles; that under proper working conditions the electric wagon is more economical than the light gasoline car in that particular field. Above 50 or 60 miles, the gasoline car has the field all to itself with load units depending on the nature of the goods to be hauled and the several other considerations named.

By way of breaking up any possible generalization it must be observed that road and grade conditions in different localities so far affect the haulage operation that the same sort of equipment working in the same line of business may not serve equally well in two different towns.

A large express company, operating in a great city disposed of its equipment of horses and substituted motor trucks. After carefully watching the operating cost for a year it discontinued the new service and went back to horse haulage, having found that the more modern system caused an additional expense of 2 cents for every package handled.

This is in no sense an indictment of the motor vehicle. The same concern is a large user of motor trucks in other cities. Rather it is a tribute to the acumen of a business management which was able to discover its loss. It is scarcely too much to say that not a few motor truck equipments which otherwise are being skillfully administered

are not yielding proper returns for the simple reason that they are not wisely selected.

The prospective buyer of business automobiles does not know what styles are best suited to his needs because he cannot express his needs in terms of a common and convertible unit, like pounds or dollars.

The only difficulty with the express outfit mentioned was that the traffic conditions were such as to prevent the free circulation of the motor trucks. Congested streets and long delays so cut down the time of useful activity that the motor equipment was actually out of its element.

Transportation, of whatever sort, is a process and not a physical entity or product in the ordinary sense. The automobile in specialized form is a machine designed for the purpose of carrying on the process of transportation, but it is still a machine which works in competition with other machines designed for the same purpose.

As a machine, the automobile is subject to certain prosaic but very substantial economic considerations. In selecting any machine for any purpose, the prime effort is to choose a type to do the work properly, do it at the required rate, do it at the lowest possible cost and pay for itself out of the proceeds of its own operation.

The ideal of modern business conduct is to develop a multiple-unit system, each element of which, be it a department, process, operation or machine, is self-sustaining and productive. The ideal is accomplished only by a careful study of conditions and an intelligent choice of method and equipment.

In buying motor trucks, as in building and selling them, the proper course is that of adapting the machine to the work, rather than of altering the work to suit the machine. It is just the reverse of the ordinary method of selecting horse equipment. For profitable operation the automobile must be of a size and type suited to the character of the goods to be moved.

Bad roads and grades, besides requiring more power for moving a given weight than do better surfaces, possess the power to delay schedules. That means an adjustment of the equipment

to meet the requirements of necessary freight movement, exactly as is required where the delays are caused by traffic congestion.

Indeed, the two adverse conditions have much in common, but they differ in point of wear and tear on the equipment. As far as that is concerned the bad road stands supreme. What the commercial engineer must take into account where bad roads are to be covered, is not so much the reduction of average speeds, however, as the high rate of vehicle depreciation which is involved, and the high percentage of inactivity in the equipment which it is bound to entail.

This is much the same as saying that where conditions are such as to provoke a high rate of depreciation, provision must be made for a greater proportion of layup time to useful operation than where operating conditions are more favorable.

It has been asserted that in the practice of large gasoline car installations as much as 30 per cent of inactivity is experienced, which is the same thing as saying that three vehicles are necessary in order to keep two going; though this is regarded by some authorities as exceptional. Practically no inactivity, save through mishaps from outside sources, is claimed by one or two successful operators whose inspection and maintenance systems are exceptionally complete. As in other respects, no rule of the average can be laid down.

It all points to the conclusion that the art and application of the industrial vehicle is still in the formative state. Much of the great accomplishment of the present day is the result of foresight quite as much as experience. Only in the case of the great shippers who are large users of transportation in every form can it be asserted that the absolute requirements are known and the proper way to accomplish them perfectly understood. The motor vehicle itself must be recognized as a mere incident in the never application of the science of transportation; it is useful only where properly used; it must be suitable to the demands of its own particular service and the whole process which it assists must be shaped to enable it to work rapidly and well.

DECREASE SHOWN IN GEORGIA'S GOLD

WASHINGTON—The mine production of gold in Georgia in 1910 was 17,225 fine ounces, valued at \$35,692, and the production of silver was 335 fine ounces, valued at \$181 according to H. D. McCusky of the United States geological survey. Compared with the figures for 1909 the production of 1910 shows a decrease in gold output of \$25,918, and a decrease in production of silver of 21 ounces, but an increase in value of \$76. There was no production of copper or lead ore in Georgia in 1910.

SALES MANAGERS WILL MEET SOON

At the quarterly meeting held Thursday in New York, it was decided by the members of the Automobile Board of Trade to issue a call for a gathering of sales managers of the various companies, for general discussion of trade conditions. This follows the recent meeting of the commercial vehicle manufacturers, and is in line with the cooperative work in which the organization is now actively engaged.

President Clifton presided at the meeting, which was taken up largely by a discussion of trade conditions. Reports at hand indicate that the spring selling season is now in full swing, with the demand for cars at a point that is pressing the production departments of all the makers.

North of New York weather conditions have tended to delay sales somewhat, but from the south and various other sections of the country the statements indicate sales far in excess of previous years.

INCREASE IN COAL IN PENNSYLVANIA

WASHINGTON—Pennsylvania's coal production in 1910 was 235,066,762 tons, valued at \$313,304,812. Of this \$4,485,236 tons was anthracite, valued at \$169,275,302, and 150,521,526 tons was bituminous coal, valued at \$153,029,510. The production in 1910 shows an increase over 1909 of 15,909,612 short tons, or 7 per cent in quantity and of \$31,037,988 or 12.2 per cent in value.

RECEPTION GIVEN TEACHERS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—At the graduating exercises of the evening schools and special evening sewing and mechanical drawing classes on Friday night a reception to the teachers was given by the Italian-American Club of the Y. M. C. A. in behalf of the 150 night school pupils.

Self-Starting
46 Actual Brake
Horsepower

Fore-Door, Five-Passenger—\$1,800

Paint—the Gay Deceiver

—Covers a multitude of motor car makeshifts. Cast iron costs 3 cents a pound—aluminum 32 cents a pound. They both look alike when painted. Yet aluminum is tougher, more flexible and one-third the weight of iron.

And weight, remember, affects the cost of upkeep and largely determines the life of the car. Even 150 pounds extra weight means an earlier death for the tire. Weigh the other car and you will usually find that "about 3,000 pounds" 18V7—where paint-coated cast iron replaces aluminum.

The next time a new car is demonstrated for you, scratch the paint, if necessary, to see whether the crank case or transmission case are made of cast iron or aluminum. There's no cast iron used in Moon cars where aluminum should or can be used.

ANDREWS DYKEMAN CO.
18 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass. Phone Oxford 3395

For 30 years I have personally inspected every product of my factories. Not a Moon—and that means it has scored perfect in actual road tests under the worst conditions.

A postal to our office, will bring you the 1912 Moon Catalog and the famous Moon Book of Charts.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE COMMERCIAL VEHICLE

Market Indications Most Encouraging—Express Companies, Department Stores, Manufacturers and Wholesalers Install the Largest Number of Cars

The commercial vehicle will have come to stay when, in a purely industrial sense, it absolutely fulfills all requirements to better advantage than any rival utensil of the world's work and when a proper balance between production and demand has been attained, says Automobile Topics. No doubt the commercial life of the automobile industry is going forward with rapid strides, but the practical question presents itself. What is its present status? In some quarters the opinion prevails that in every sense it has arrived. In others, a less optimistic, or perhaps it might be better to say a larger, view is taken.

Repressing the impulse to launch boldly into a statistical disquisition, it is wiser to come at the question in a roundabout way than to tamper with more or less misleading figures. In the first place reliable data are hard to obtain, and in the second place, no two men are disposed to treat the subject in exactly the same way.

To avoid misunderstandings and satisfy all the requirements of the present it is sufficient to state that of the manufacturers of recognized position in the industry, those who may be regarded as permanent factors in today's market, about 62 per cent are marketing pleasure vehicles, so-called, and 38 per cent commercial vehicles, so-called. Of the whole number about 14 per cent are building both types, while the remainder are committed to one or the other. The ratios are based on conservative figures, in which 230 individual producers are recognized. Of these, more than 200 building gasoline vehicles, about 30 electric and a half dozen produce both types for one purpose or another. In other words, not quite 10 per cent of the tangible effort of the automobile industry at present is being expended on the commercial automobile.

As to the market for commercial automobiles, indications are most encouraging. Up to this time manufacturers who have undertaken this class of business have experienced less difficulty in disposing of their products than might have been anticipated. Business vehicles are much harder to sell than pleasure cars, and the market movement is slower in consequence and also for the simple reason that business equipment, irrespective of its exact nature, of necessity, is expected to outlast more than one or two years' service.

That the commercial vehicle market has not been glutted up to this time, however, is due to another reason. The average manufacturer has been kept from overproduction by the embarrassments of purely structural difficulties. The builders of commercial cars, one and all, are looking forward to the day of multiple production in trucks, as in pleasure cars. Some of them are prepared for its arrival, perhaps, but others are ready to admit that they would prefer, if given

the choice, to continue building in small lots for a year or two more, until they know exactly where they stand in respect to concentration on selected types and likewise in respect to refinement of design.

This leads to the question of returns from production. Here, as in the early days of the pleasure car, experimental costs eat up the profits at an appalling rate. Indeed, as one manufacturer puts it, there will be no chance for any money to be made in the truck business until the era of large output arrives.

"I don't believe you can make any money on any kind of car unless you can build 3000 a year," he asserts. "You have to make at least 10 cars a day in order to keep your machinery and tooling busy. If I had the chance to build a sufficient number, I could put out a good three-ton truck to sell for \$2500 and make big money. I could build a perfectly reliable truck for \$1200 to \$1500."

"Well regulated firms are accustomed to spend fixed amounts on their transportation costs. Some are merely trying out the automobile, others are working 10, 30 or 50 per cent or more trucks. As traffic conditions improve more horses will be displaced."

First in the consideration of the truck manufacturer of large ambitions is the big user. Express companies, department stores and manufacturers who deliver their products in the immediate territories and to some extent wholesalers comprise the class of purchasers who already have become users of large commercial vehicle installations.

Another division of the market is made up of small users, buyers of one or more cars, who often possess far less appreciation of their requirements.

We Only Guaranteed Work
for a fixed price and charge you a fair profit only on extra parts needed.



C. C. B. MERRILL, Proprietor.
Park Square Quick Service Garage.
Quick Service at the Right Price.
Open Evenings. Phone Tremont 192.
Second Hand Cars Taken in Trade.

Temporary Storage

When in town you can leave your car with us for only 25c. When going to the theater evenings we drive you to the show from our garage and meet you when and where you desire, and it only costs you \$1.25.

RENTING SUPPLIES
41 COLUMBUS AVE.
REAR ALPENA BOSTON CO.

MORE WIRELESS PLANTS IN ALASKA

SAN FRANCISCO—Three new wireless telegraph stations have been erected in Alaska and are in operation at Kodiak, Unalaska and St. Paul, Pribilof. These stations are using a sending wave of 1000 meters.

They communicate with each other, with the United States army signal corps, stationed at Nome, and with the naval wireless station at Cordova, at night only. In addition the following daylight communications have been established: Cordova, Kodiak, Nome, St. Paul and St. Paul, Unalaska.

PHOSPHATE ROCK OUTPUT GROWING

WASHINGTON—Mining of phosphate rock for fertilizer showed increased activity in 1910, with the greatest production in the history of the industry. The output was 2,664,988 long tons, against 2,330,152 tons in 1909, an increase of 324,836 tons.

Prices, however, were lower, the value of the 1910 output being \$10,917,000, or \$4.11 per ton, against \$10,772,120, or \$4.62 per ton for 1909. Thus while the tonnage in 1910 increased 13.9 per cent, the value of the year's output increased less than 2 per cent.

66 E-Z 99

QUICK—DETACHABLE SPARK PLUG
Requires No Wrench In Adjustment

Positively Holds Full Compression

Opened, Cleaned and Closed in 4 Seconds.

Complete Plug... \$1.25
Interchangeable Core 75c
Core Socket... 50c

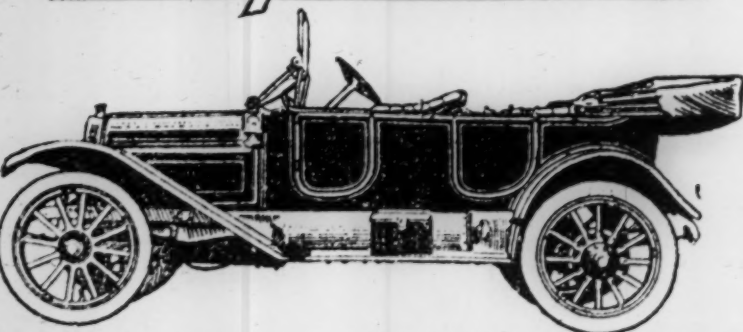
For use on Automobiles, Motor Trucks, Motor Boats and Motor Cycles.

ASK YOUR DEALER or WRITE

The Autoparts Mfg Co.

8810 WESTSIDE AVENUE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Imperial



THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATE THESE IMPERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

Model 44. Wheelbase 120 inches, 36-inch wheels, motor 4-1-2x5 1-4. Fully equipped. \$1750
Model 34. Five-Passenger Touring Car, 4-5-16x5 1-4 motor, 116-inch wheelbase. Fully equipped. \$1400
Model 24. Gentleman's Roadster, 4-5-16x5 1-4 motor, 114-inch wheelbase. Fully equipped. \$1250

Consider these six big Imperial features: Four real doors; center control; silent enclosed power plant; long stroke motor; demountable rims and long wheelbase.

NOW VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS AND BE CONVINCED.

IMPERIAL MOTOR CAR CO., 182 Columbus Av.

Collins & Fairbanks Co's
SPRING HATS
NOW READY

The advance and exclusive Spring shapes will be approved by gentlemen desiring unquestionably correct style. The workmanship, quality and finish are as usual of the highest order.

Washington St. opp. Franklin St.
Boston-Mass.

Furs Stored and InsuredRemodeling and altering at **SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES.**

Rugs and Lace Curtains cleansed and stored.

Tremont St.
near West**Chandler & Co.**Tremont St.
near West**Furs Stored and Insured**Remodeling and altering at **SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES.**

Rugs and Lace Curtains cleansed and stored.

The April Sale of Suits Means the Concentration of Two Months' Selling Into One

When Chandler & Co.'s patrons can select from nearly a thousand Suits in Exclusive and Confined Styles

Prices 25.00 35.00 45.00 55.00 68.00 75.00 100.00 to 115.00

As a general rule the choicest suits of the entire season, those which carry the most style and represent the best materials and trimmings, are shown and sold in April—most of these cannot be duplicated—the beautiful fabrics from which they are made have to be imported. Anticipating this, Chandler & Co. planned their business early, placing their orders earlier and in larger volume on these styles than ever before, thus securing the remarkable values which they are now showing through the entire range of prices.

72 Fine Tailored Suits in whipcords, serges, suitings and fine mixtures, in the newest shades of navy, gray, tan and black. New short coats in cutaway and straight front effects, with touches of trimmings in many instances at collar, revers and cuffs. Specially priced... **25.00**

210 Fine Tailored Suits—In Bedford cords, whipcords, serges, imported suitings and beautiful novelty materials. The color range is extensive and includes the best shades of navy, gray, tan and black. Every garment is beautifully tailored. Specially priced... **35.00**

Over 150 Semi-dress and Tailored Suits—Distinctive in style and character and faultlessly tailored. The materials include whipcords, etamines, fine French serges and other imported fabrics, also taffetas in plain, changeable and figured effects. Specially priced **45.00, 55.00**

New Waists
For Spring and Summer

New Tailored Messaline Waists, in black and navy, at **5.50 and 6.00.**

New Tailored Lingerie Waists of voile, at **10.00 to 13.50.**

New "Tie-On" Waists of linen, voile, striped silks and plain messaline at **5.50 and 5.75.**

New Black Chiffon Dress Waists at **10.00, 12.50 to 35.00.**

New Lace Waists in combinations of Filet, Real Irish, Valenciennes and Cluny at **25.00, 35.00 to 55.00.**

New Tailored Wash Silk Waists in stripes at **3.50, 4.50 to 7.50.**

New Tailored Waists of linen and madras at **2.50, 3.50 to 5.00.**

New Batiste Waists, at **1.95, 2.25 to 5.00.**

Special—31 French Waists of hand embroidered voile, trimmed with real Irish and Cluny laces. Values 20.00 to 30.00. Priced **7.50**

A Brilliant Showing of New Hats

Spring Millinery Styles are fixed—have been fixed for some time—Paris has accepted various modifications of hats of early periods—principally Francis I., Louis XVI. and the Directoire.

In order that their millinery may not become too fixed and common, and in order to show each day something new and of interest, Chandler & Co.'s makers and designers are continually working out new variations of these imported models—it may be a slight change in the placing of a plume, or a variation in the shape, or an added touch of color, or a delightful new combination of tintings.

So great is their ability to originate and modify that their interpretations of Paris styles offer practically unlimited choice—and this is done at a saving of half or more on the prices of the imported models.

For Next Week—The Showing of New Hats Will Include

Beautiful Dress Hats with paradise, nymphet and gaurah, worn in upstanding style—flowers in towering effects, large and single with foliage, or small and in wreaths—roses, lilies, lilies-of-the-valley, also high effects of tinted grasses and foliage. All of French materials in the same qualities as are used in the imported models.

Tailored and Semi-Dress Hats in almost endless variety—large, medium and small turbans, French tricorne, English round hats, Directoire pokes, cavaliers, English sailors, rolling sailors, English motor hats, collapsible toques and mousquetaire close hats—London, Berlin and Vienna, as well as Paris, have contributed to this display.

At 25.00, 35.00, 50.00 to 75.00

At 10.00, 15.00, 20.00 and 25.00

Misses' and Girls' Suits, Coats, Dresses

Every garment is new.

Monday's presentation will include:

Misses' and Juniors' Suits at **18.50 and 22.50.**

Misses' Semi-dress Suits at **25.00 and 32.50.**

Girls' Shoe Top Suits at **25.00.**

Misses' and Girls' Coats in serges and mixtures at **10.50, 15.00 to 25.00.**

Girls' Serge Coats in navy at **10.50 to 12.50.**

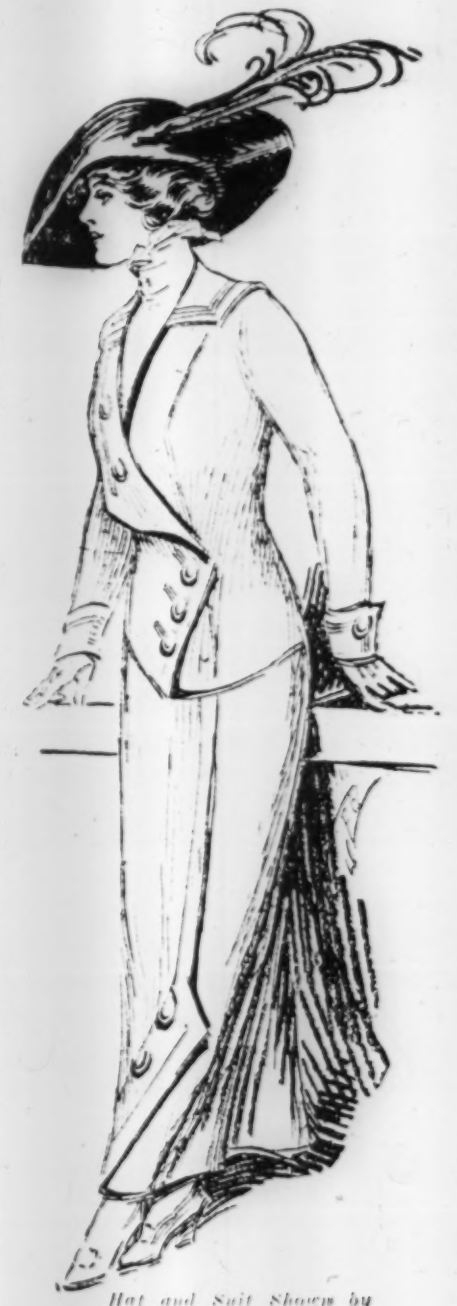
Misses' and Girls' Serge Dresses at **25.00 and 35.00.**

Misses' and Girls' Silk and Lingerie Dresses at **13.50, 25.00 to 45.00.**

Misses' Chiffon Taffeta Dresses **25.00.**

Girls' Wash Dresses at **3.95 to 12.50.**

Special—22 Misses' and Girls' Suits, tailored and dress styles—serges, mixtures and whipcords—sizes 13 to 18. Regular values 25.00 to 35.00. At **18.50 and 22.50**



Hat and Suit Shown by Chandler & Co.



Hat and Suit Shown by Chandler & Co.

April Sale of Silks—Of Impelling Interest Are Foulards from France and of Domestic Make

There is hardly an issue, of that greatest of all Paris journals of fashion, L'Art et la Mode, that does not portray in its fashion sketches charming gowns of foulard—the issue of March the 16th shows a beautiful bordered foulard dress in marine.

Of course these are not the old fashioned foulards—they are the new styles—the new weaves—plain grounds with magnificent borders. The colors are exquisite—the designs fascinating. Less than two weeks ago duplicate shipments of many of these foulards went to other dealers at regular prices. Every one of the newest fashions of French foulards and domestic foulards is included.

Foulards, undoubtedly owing to their graceful draping qualities, lend themselves more admirably to the present style of dress than any other silk for street wear.

At 1.25 and 1.50 per yard	Double Width Foulard Silks in plain grounds with borders—in figured grounds with borders—52 exquisite designs in the very newest Paris shades, as well as the staple shades of navy and Copenhagen; also black.	Regular Values 2.00 and 2.50 per yard
At 1.00 per yard	Broche Figured Double Width Foulards from France. Many are in the new Paris designs shown in some of the models for this spring and summer; others are in bordered effects. The quality is exceedingly fine.	Regular Values 1.50 to 2.00 per yard
At 68c per yard	Single-width Foulards in a large range of patterns—many of these are in the conventional small figures—all the foreign silks in this lot are in the broche patterns.	Regular Values 85c and 1.00 per yard
At 1.50 and 2.00 per yard	Chiffon Taffetas in plain grounds—in chameleon grounds—in small hairline checks and stripes, in fact, all the best styles in taffetas from France and all the best styles in taffetas of domestic make. Of exceedingly fine quality.	All one yard wide
At 2.75, 3.50 per yard	Bordered Chiffons and Bordered Fleur de Soie, beautiful fabrics for evening, afternoon and reception dresses.	Regular Value 5.00 per yard
At 1.25 per yard	Several Thousand Yards Beautiful Quality Satins in the latest Paris shades and of a quality suitable not only to be used under fine chiffons, but equally as well adapted for dresses.	Regular Value 2.00 per yard

Sale Guaranteed Hosiery at Special Prices

On Monday and for one day only Chandler & Co. will hold a sale of their new Guaranteed Hosiery at discounts of 20% to 30% from regular prices.

These discounts are made for the purpose of introduction only. In introducing their new line of guaranteed hosiery to their customers Chandler & Co. feel assured that they are offering them the very best possible values made in hosiery.

These qualities are made by the very best manufacturers and have all the latest improvements, such as Double Garter Tops, Wide Tops, Extra Spliced Heels and Toes, and the Silk Hosiery is made in all the varieties of Inner Lined Lisle Soles, Lisle Garter Tops, Extra Spliced Silk Soles, Lisle Soles, etc.

These stockings are made of the finest selected yarns, soft and pliable, but in exceptional wearing qualities which have been fully tested and are guaranteed. The variety exceeds any heretofore shown by Chandler & Co., comprising all the newest styles, qualities and weights for spring and summer.

Guarantee of the Maker and of Chandler & Co.: If for any cause these stockings fail to give satisfaction, customers are requested to return them for prompt adjustment, either new pairs, a credit, or money refunded, at their discretion—the guarantee of every pair being absolute.

Cotton and Silk Lisle	Extra Size Hosiery	Thread Silk	Men's Hosiery
Women's Cotton Hose, Regular Price 35c...	Women's Lisle Hose, Regular Price 35c...	Women's Silk Hose, Regular Price 1.50	Men's Mercerized, Regular Price 35c...
25c	25c	1.15	25c
Women's Lisle Hose, Regular Price 35c...	Women's Mercerized, Regular Price 42c...	Women's Silk Hose, Regular Price 1.75	Men's Lisle Hose, Regular Price 35c...
25c	29c	1.35	25c
Women's Mercerized, Regular Price 35c...	Women's Lisle Hose, Regular Price 50c...	Boys' and Misses'	Men's Silk Hose, Regular Price 50c...
25c	37c	Misses' Mercerized, Regular Price 35c...	37c
Women's Lisle Hose, Regular Price 50c...	Thread Silk	Boys' Cotton Hose, Regular Price 35c...	Men's Silk Hose, Regular Price 1.00...
37c	37c	25c	79c
Women's Mercerized, Regular Price 50c...	Women's Silk Hose, Regular Price 1.00...	Junior Lisle Hose, Regular Price 39c...	Men's Silk Hose, Regular Price 1.50
37c	79c	25c	1.15

All Silk Crepe De Chine Night Gowns

The probabilities are that few people have ever associated the idea of silk with night gowns and if they have it has always been associated with a garment that was very elaborate and the price necessarily very high. This is the fact.

There have been crepe de chine night gowns sold in the past, usually at 7.00, 10.00, 15.00 and 20.00. They have been bought perhaps for part of a bridal outfit—but commercially they have hardly been thought of until recently. However, they have become quite the mode in Paris, and there has been a wonderful sale of them in New York.

Chandler & Co. were the first to show them at anything but the high prices in Boston—their initial order, which was a large one, was entirely sold in one day—an additional order was placed for night gowns of a beautiful quality of silk crepe de chine, trimmed with dainty laces and ribbons, cut on most graceful and liberal lines, and they would be fairly valued at 5.00 to 6.00. Price... **3.75**

Figure This Out Yourself—There are about 3-1/2 yards of silk crepe de chine, value 1.25 a yard, making 4.38, and the trimmings and making with manufacturers' profits would easily bring the amount up 1.50 or 1.75, making the total price from 5.88 to 6.13.

Other Crepe de Chine Garments—Night Gowns, from 5.00 to 15.00. Combinations, from 3.75 to 8.00. Kimonos, from 7.95 to 22.50.

French Lingerie Night Gowns

Hand Made Night Gowns of the finest French nainsook—it is a well known fact that the French people are loyal to fine designs and fine patterns, and they will insist on the same identical style of garments and embroideries year after year—this has resulted in some styles of great purity of designs and fineness of quality being produced at prices that seem almost incredible.

This particular night gown if it were just brought out and the price had not been established by the French women themselves would easily sell for 5.00 or 5.50—a year ago the embroidery was only worked on the bodice of the hand scalloped square neck.

The manufacturer, on account of large orders, was persuaded to scallop the short kimono sleeves and finish them with a beautiful design of embroidery to match the front—which is a free-hand design of carnation.

Price... **3.75**

Other Night Gowns showing like values at 5.00 to 10.00.

French Hand Emb. Chemises

Unaltered—This is the second order on these chemises—altogether this year there have been over 1000 of this one style imported—it is a very graceful design, and the quality is exceedingly fine—the needlework is exceptional and shows, in addition to the usual needlework, the fine seed embroidery.

These only came through the custom house last week. The previous shipment was all sold out in two hours, and why? They are worth 1.75, and it was only by placing orders for these enormous quantities that a price was gotten which enables them to be sold for... **1.00**

Probably the greatest value in French chemises of fine quality ever offered to Chandler & Co.'s knowledge.

French Skeleton Skirts

Hand Made and Hand Embroidered

These Skeleton Skirts are exceedingly fine and very well adapted to the prevailing style of dress—the quality is medium sheer nainsook, and especially adapted for wear beneath slips and heavy enough to wear under white dresses. A fair value would be 2.50, but on account of concentration of purchases they will be sold at... **1.65**

One of the Most Important Glove Sales of the Season

Large quantities, complete assortments, and all at the lowest prices Chandler & Co. have ever been able to offer on New Gloves of equal qualities.

Gloves

French Pique Lamb Gloves, glace finish in white, black, tan and gray, 5/8 to 7. Regular value 1.25. Sale price...	85c	Light-Whit Street Gloves, nearly 1000 pairs, 2-clasp over-seam French lamb-skin, white, black, slate and tan. Special...	69c	Washable Gloves for street and motoring wear. One-button French chambray gloves, in white. Regular value 1.15. Sale price...	95c
20 Button French Gloves—Just received from Paris—All made from specially selected skins. Reg. value 3.50...	2.15	Long White Gloves from Europe—12 and 16 button French Glace Gloves—mousquetaire wrist. Values 2.50 and 3.00. Price...	1.95	Washable French Chambray Gloves, 8-button, mousquetaire wrist, in white and natural. Regular price 1.75. Sale price...	1.45

Opening—Upholstery Dept.

In its new quarters on the fifth floor
1000 Prs. Lace Curtains
Lacet Arabian, real hand made Cluny, Renaissance and Fancy Serims. Remaining from the great decorators' sale.
4.00 to 6.00 values for **2.95**
7.50 to 9.00 values for **4.50**
10.50 to 12.00 values for **7.50**
16.00 to 25.00 values for **10.00**
25.00 to 30.00 values for **15.00**
35.00 to 40.00 values for **25.00**
45.00 values for **35.00**
55.00 values for **55.00**
Cretonnes—French, English and German, all light delicate colors in rich floral and conventional designs. Values 45c to 65c. All... **25c** lot. Price by the lot **1.00**

Great Oriental Rug Values

56 Choice Kurdistans, Mosuls, Camels' Hair Rugs, Persian Irans and Yuruks—included are many beautiful old pieces that would be difficult to duplicate at twice the price—many contain 35 and 40 sq. ft. Prices **18.50 and 22.50**
52 Anatolian Mats, a great number are antique—others are newer and of brighter colors. All are of splendid quality, and are splendid values at **7.50 and 9.50.**
12 Large Rugs, Persian Mahals, Persian Gorevans and Amritsar Carpets, about 12x9. Unusual values at **95.00 and 125.00**

New Arrivals of East India Druggets

Size 9x12 feet.....	32.50	Size 3 x9 feet.....	7.50
Size 8x10 feet.....	23.50	Size 3 x6 feet.....	5.00
Size 6x9 feet.....	15.00	Size 2.3x5 feet.....	3.50

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1912

Play-Store at Farragut School Means of Learning and Fun

A Novel Activity That is Adding Materially to the Interest of Children in Their Studies and Attracting Favorable Attention of Parents

WORKINGS OF THE PLAN EXPLAINED

An interesting step in the way of furnishing practical instruction has just been taken at the Farragut school in Boston—the establishment of a completely equipped play-store for the use of children. In it is afforded a fascinating opportunity to learn the elements of salesmanship and accounting. And they seem to find there just the touch of realism that lends zest to the child's activities, as well as the incentive to give mathematics and other studies closer attention. The following article presents details of this unique undertaking.

THE store at Storeville was doing a rushing business. As soon as it opened a customer came in and bought three oranges at 36 cents a dozen and gave \$2 in payment. She was followed immediately by another, who wanted 4½ pounds of sugar and who also gave \$2 to pay for her purchase. Then came calls for a quart of milk, 1½ pound of butter and two dozen eggs. So it went on all morning. Keeping the storekeeper, his clerk, his boy, his cashier and his telephone-tender busy, weighing, measuring, adding, subtracting, multiplying and doing up families.

The Storeville store is located in one corner of Miss Annie E. Doran's class room in the Farragut school on Huntington avenue, in Boston, and Storeville is

the remainder of the room. The room is a fourth-grader, with tables of measures and weights and other difficult things to be learned. Addition, subtraction and multiplication come in for attention, too. Little folks are inclined to think such things do very well for big folks, but see no legitimate reason why they should puzzle over them. Having been a little fourth-grader once herself, and knowing all about this situation, Miss Doran devised the store. She told the children about it one day and before they went to bed that night they had their fathers and mothers, their grandfathers and grandmothers and all the neighbors on the alert for something they could contribute for the undertaking.

The Equipment

It is the most fascinating play-store that can be imagined. The equipment is quite complete. The counter is fitted with boxes, cans and jars of cereals, baking powder, spices, flavoring extracts, cocoa, jellies, arranged in an orderly way at one end. At the other end are big boxes of yellow corn meal, white sand that passes for flour and a darker mixture that serves for graham meal. Eggs that have been blown, oranges and lemons, scales and a cash register are distributed in the remaining space. Canning little sample boxes and packages occupy conspicuous places of honor.

On the shelves that were originally intended to hold books are other bottles, packages and jars of beans, peas, starch and nearly everything else that may be found in the ordinary grocery store. The milk cans and bottles are kept under the



Busy salesmen and customers at Storeville store, showing completeness of stock and earnestness of workers

Left to right: Donald Riedel, Fred Mahony, John Ewing, Frances McMorro, Loretta Keenan

counter; spools of ribbon are hung on the wall; measures, paper bags and empty boxes and wrapping paper are placed conveniently at hand. A cash carrier that came from New York and was contributed by one of the children is hung just above the counter to the teacher's desk, which serves as the cashier's cage, and the school telephone is located within immediate reach. Everywhere are hung price cards, made at home by the children in accordance with instruction received in their manual training and drawing classes.

Arithmetic immediately assumed a vital interest. Before they knew it the children were multiplying fractions and fractions are not supposed to be dealt with in the fourth grade at all. Store is played two days a week, but the equipment is always before the eyes and serves as an incentive to diligence when the problems seem particularly hard. Before opening the store last Thurs-

day morning Miss Doran began, "Thirty-seven cents from 82 leaves how much?" George answered, "Sixty-three cents. Thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, fifty, one dollar." "What could he have given in change instead of the 50 cents?" asked Miss Doran. "Two twenty-fives," said Leo. Then Miss Doran asked how to make change for \$1.95 from \$5 and \$8.75 from \$20. "Eight seventy-five, nine dollars, ten dollars, eleven dollars, twelve dollars, thirteen dollars, fourteen dollars, fifteen dollars, twenty dollars," counted Frederick. "Can you not arrange it so as not to give so many one dollars?" asked Miss Doran. Frederick was not clear as to that point, but others were, and it was found that he could have given one one dollar to make out the ten, and then might have given one ten, or if he did not have many tens two five dollar bills; or he might have given two ones and two twos and one five. Miss Doran reminded them that in

their money box they used when making change they had some gold pieces they could call upon, and then they remembered they might use two \$2.50 gold pieces to make up one five.

"If I wanted to buy seven-eighths of a yard of ribbon how many inches would you measure off?" next asked Miss Doran, following the question with others such as, "How many ounces would you weigh out if I asked for a quarter of a pound of coffee?" "How many clochespins would you give me if I asked for half a gross?" "If you have only a pint measure and some one comes in and asks you for two quarts of milk, how many times should you fill the measure?" "Suppose some one else was using the quart measure and you had only a gall measure and somebody asked for a quart of milk, how many times would you fill it?"

When Helen said in answer to the second question that she would give six ounces of coffee for a quarter of a pound, Miss Doran replied, "I would like to do business with you, but I think if that is the way you dealt out your goods you would not have a store very long."

Arranging for Work

Then, because he sat so straight, Donald was chosen as cashier. Loretta was made storekeeper, Joseph the clerk, Robert the boy, and Lucile was appointed to take care of the telephone. As soon as his name was called and the position assigned him, Robert hurried to the milk can and filled it to the brim with water as if "to the manner born." Before opening the doors for the day it was noted that some changes would have to be made in the prices. Eggs had come down from 48 cents to 38, oranges were then 36 cents and coal had gone up 82. The new figures were carefully marked on the price cards and the first customer appeared. This was Grace, who wanted three oranges and gave 82 in payment. The clerk did them up, put the 82 in the cash carrier and sent it spinning to the cashier. He did not count the change out loud, for all the

children at their desks were working out the problem with pencil and paper, while another wrote it down on the board. "Three oranges at 36 cents, from 82," Eggs, breakfast food, ribbons, potatoes and other things were being done up in packages for the many purchasers when a bell denoted a customer at the phone. Lucile jumped to answer it.

"The best butter is 48 cents a pound," she replied to the inquiry. "Ribbon is 60 cents a yard. Coal is \$8.75. And—after a pause—"We are going to have a strike, so it has gone up."

The storekeeper and the boy were struggling to get two pounds of coffee into a paper bag without spilling it, when Florence came to buy. "I would like a barrel of flour," she said.

"You cannot take it away with you, so I would not say I would like it," recommended Miss Doran. "Can you not think of some better way?" "Will you please send me a barrel of flour," corrected Florence. "What name?" asked the business-like clerk and carefully wrote down as she gave it. "Mrs. C. M. 29 Winter street," and did it up with the 82 bill which he sent to the cashier. A call for three pints of milk brought the liquid measure into play and required some careful pouring so as not to leave a big wet spot on the floor.

The telephone bell again ringing, Lucile took down the receiver and called out the order: "One pound of tea at 60 cents, two and one half dozen eggs, a quart of cranberries, a pint of beans," and then, shrewd little business woman that she was, "We have double stamps today; why don't you get some other things?"

Trade Waxes Brisk

Trade had been so brisk that it had kept the hards and wits of the little store people working at a great rate for 25 minutes; so Miss Doran said they would not play it any more and all took their seats except the boy, who had to remain behind and empty the milk can and clean up what had been spilled.

Then they turned to the first purchase, three oranges at 36 cents, for which \$2 had been given. "If 12 oranges cost 36 cents, what would one orange cost?" asked the teacher. That was so easy that everybody knew. They brought it up to three oranges, subtracted the amount from \$2, thus finding out what change was due the purchaser, and then what different coins would make the best change. There came such problems as these, all of them made by the children in their marketing; 4½ pounds of sugar at 6 cents a pound; 3½ yards of ribbon at 40 cents a yard; for which \$10 had been given; ¾ of a pound of tea at 60 cents; 3 pints of milk at 9 cents a quart.

When they had worked out all of them correctly Frances was called upon to add the amounts of each sale that had been made in the grocery that day. They were found to come to \$12.10 in all. Then they added the sums of money that had been given out in change and found that to be \$29.15.

It is like real business, this keeping store in Storeville. When it was over and the accounts were closed for the day the small storekeepers were quite ready to do something else, just as are the bigger people who keep store every day in the week and all day long. So, "hands down head," said Miss Doran, "Hands down, hands in front, shake your hands," the children instantly obeying the commands. After that they recited Wendell Field's pretty poem about the wind, whistling and sighing through the schoolroom in a way that would make a listener think it was the wind itself calling around the building. Then they stood by their chairs and sang and danced the shoo-bee song, with the windows flung wide open. When that was finished they were ready for the next hard task, and took out their books and papers to begin on it.

The store has been so successful that its fame has spread far beyond the Martin district, in which it is located, and teachers come from far around to see how it is conducted.

CITY OF NASHVILLE IS READY FOR SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS

Second in Series of Five Meetings to Emphasize Advancement of South to Be Held There Next Week

PLANS SET FORTH

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Preparations are virtually complete for the fourth annual convention of the southern commercial congress, which will open next Monday in this city and which is to be the second of a series of five big meetings emphasizing the advancement of the South in the last two score years or more. People from outside already are arriving in anticipation of the event and many more are expected to reach here in the few days remaining prior to the convention.

The first of these meetings was held last year in Atlanta, to show the South's physical growth; the second, next week, will deal with the South's agricultural and educational development and related subjects. In 1913, at some southern port, the congress plans to commemorate the South's commercial growth; in 1914, in Oklahoma, the South's internal development will be commemorated, and in 1915, probably at Washington, there will be set forth the accomplishments of half a century. The purpose of these gatherings, as stated by Duncan U. Fletcher, president of the congress, is the glorification of the South, the inspiration of her men and the enlightenment of the nation. In his call for the meeting, Mr. Fletcher brought out the fact that the years 1911-15 are regarded as particularly appropriate for this jubilee period, and that the congress is, therefore, devoting its annual meetings to exploiting facts in connection with the South's growth and prosperity.

The Opening Session

Speakers at the opening session of the Congress Monday are to include Senator Joseph Bailey of Texas, whose subject will be "The Mississippi Valley"; Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio, "Agriculture—the Basis of the Nation's Strength"; Maurice F. Egan, United States minister to Denmark, "Cooperative Dairy Systems of Denmark." The address of welcome will be delivered by Gov. B. W. Hooper of Tennessee.

A gavel made specially for the fourth annual convention of the congress will be presented by the Ladies Hermitage Association. It is of hickory, planted by President Andrew Jackson, and bears a silver plate with the following inscription: "Presented to the Southern Commercial Congress by the Ladies Hermitage Association, Nashville, April 8, 1912."

An entire session of the congress will be devoted to the general subject, "The South's Educational Recovery." The speakers have been announced as follows:

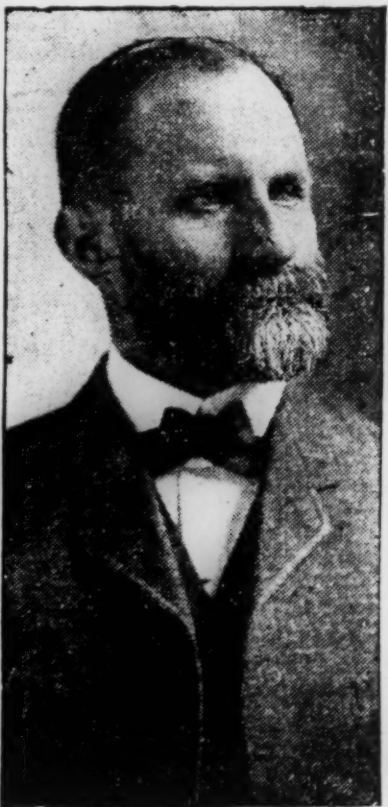
For Alabama—George H. Denny, president University of Alabama, University.

For Arkansas—George B. Cook, superintendent department of education, Little Rock.

For Florida—A. A. Murphree, president University of Florida, Gainesville.

For Georgia—M. L. Brittain, state superintendent of schools, Atlanta.

For Kentucky—Barkdale Hamlett,



JOSEPH E. RANDELL
President of the national rivers and harbors congress, to join in Nashville meeting

superintendent of public instruction, Frankfort.

For Louisiana—Dr. T. H. Harris, state superintendent of public education (invited).

For Maryland—M. Bates Stephens,

superintendent of education, Annapolis (invited).

For Mississippi—J. C. Hardy, president A. and M. College, agricultural college.

For Missouri—John R. Kirk, president First District Normal School, Kirksville.

For North Carolina—J. Y. Joyner, superintendent of public instruction, Raleigh.

For Oklahoma—R. H. Wilson, superintendent department of education, Oklahoma City.

For South Carolina—J. E. Swearingen, superintendent department of education, Columbia.

For Tennessee—J. W. Brister, superintendent department of education, Nashville.

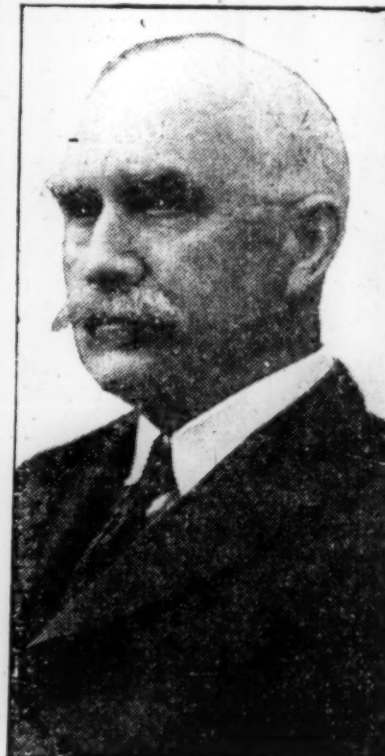
For Texas—Lee Clark, general agent of "The Conference of Education in Texas," Austin.

For Virginia—J. D. Eggleston, superintendent public instruction, Richmond.

For West Virginia—M. P. Shawkey, state superintendent of free schools.

To Honor Benefactor

There will be observances Tuesday afternoon in memory of Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, to whose researches is credited largely the remarkable advance of agriculture in the South in recent years. Farm boys, whether or not members of the corn clubs which were Dr. Knapp's idea, and demonstration farmers, and prominent visitors will join in the parade of honor. A public meeting will follow in the auditorium. Walter H. Page of New York will preside and Dr. Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the general education board, is to define the nation's estimate of Dr. Knapp. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer,



JUDSON HARMON
Governor of Ohio, who is listed as a speaker before the southern commercial congress

of Raleigh and Memphis, will define Dr. Knapp's position in the southern states. Each state particularly benefited by Dr. Knapp's investigations will be represented by a man chosen for his interest in the work that the latter organized. Some time next week the committee organized to raise funds for a permanent

memorial to Dr. Knapp will meet in this city.

Prompt response has been made to the call of Mr. Fletcher, as president of the Mississippi to Atlantic Inland Waterway Association, for the informal waterways conference to be held here Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning. Joseph E. Ransdell, president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, Francis G. Newlands, senator from Nevada, Herbert Knox Smith, chief of the bureau of corporations of the department of commerce and labor, and John F. Wallace, former chief engineer of the Panama canal, will be speakers.

Purpose of Congress

The Southern Commercial Congress was formed to promote and develop the interests of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. The physical resources on which its work is based are stated as follows:

Coast line and harbor indentations

The South, from Baltimore to Brownsville, exceeding the Pacific coast by two miles to one and the North Atlantic by nearly four miles to one.

Navigable streams in and benefiting the South there being 27,410 miles of navigable rivers in the United States. Of these, omitting the Ohio and the Mississippi and the northern portions of the Mississippi, 18,000 miles are found in the South; or, including the Mississippi basin, the South possesses nearly 24,000 miles out of the total possessed by the nation.

Water powers near great producing areas. The southern Appalachians, with their surrounding region of productivity, above ground and under ground, being

labeled sufficiently, it is planned to build three more stories over the entire rear portion of the building, and to increase the steel book-stack to nine stories in height and storage to a capacity of 1,000,000 volumes.

The university library stands ready to exchange loans of books with any other library in California. This serves to extend its usefulness even beyond those who can come to Berkeley.

PLATINUM MINE FOUND IN ARIZONA

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Recent rises in the price of platinum, which is now worth more than twice as much as gold, have drawn attention to the fact that platinum has been found in the San Domingo placer fields, near Wickenburg, and that unknown quantities of the metal have been passed up and thrown away by seekers after gold.

In the San Domingo fields every indication points to the existence of platinum. There are great quantities of black sand there and it is said that wherever place gold and black sand go together, platinum is found. In fact, many small nuggets of platinum have been found in the San Domingo fields, though few persons capable of recognizing the metal at sight have ever worked there and no one has ever worked the sands with the expectation of finding platinum.



FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS
Senator from Nevada, named as one of the speakers at Nashville gathering next week

unique among the water power regions of the United States.

Rainfall in inches per year and distribution per month. The South exceeding all other portions of the United States in this particular, except the extreme Northwest around Puget sound.

Soils and wet lands—The South pos-

sessing great stretches of typical soils, for instance, 300,000,000 acres of true lands, and also possessing by far the greatest portions of the wet lands of the United States. These represent the richest soils imaginable when excess moisture is removed.

Days of temperature favorable to plant growth. The greater portion of the South lying within a region of 210 days between frosts, in which particular it has the advantage of the rest of the nation, for these days of growing temperature are associated with rainfall and with great soil types.

Forests and forest possibilities. The South having for three years produced more lumber than all the other states together, and the climate of the South is peculiarly favorable to reforestation and to perpetual growth.

Minerals in their distribution near navigable streams and to the coast. This becoming more valuable for transportation, for use, and for commerce than is true in relation to the other divisions of the United States.

From these things the congress has progressed into the realm of ethics, patriotism and statesmanship. Some idea of how completely the program next week covers agricultural life may be gleaned from the fact there are even to be conferences on the growing of small grains, nut growing, poultry raising, beet and dairy matters, good roads, real estate and cooperative marketing, as well as on the Page bill to make the nation's educational systems more effective, and on horse and mule breeding, soils and extension teaching.

The officers and directors of the southern commercial congress are as follows:

President—Duncan U. Fletcher.

First vice-president—David R. Francis.

Second vice-president—T. S. Southgate.

Resident director—William H. Saunders.

Managing director—G. Grosvenor Dawe.

Secretary-treasurer—Clarence J. Owens.

Board of Directors—J. C. Haas, Montgomery, Ala.; A. P. Bush, Jr., Mobile, Ala.; C. S. W. Fordyce, Hot Springs, Ark.; Clifton B. Breckinridge, Ft. Smith, Ark.; Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. Lincoln Hulley, De Land, Fla.; Asa G. Candler, Atlanta, Ga.; J. M. Williams, Dublin, Ga.; Logan C. Murray, Louisville, Ky.; John M. Parker, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Oscar Dowling, Shreveport, La.; Edwin L. Quarles, Baltimore, Md.; J. Carey Martin, Baltimore, Md.; Charles Scott, Rosedale, Miss.; Maj. R. W. Millsaps, Jackson, Miss.; David R. Francis, St. Louis, Mo.; C. P. Walbridge, St. Louis, Mo.; C. N. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.; Dr. F. B. Fite, Muskogee, Okla.; W. A. Fulwiler, Oklahoma City, Okla.; H. J. Haysworth, Greenville, S. C.; Leonard Hume, Nashville, Tenn.; M. T. Endaly, Grand Falls, Tex.; Col. Henry Exall, Dallas, Tex.; Thomas S. Southgate, Norfolk, Va.; Col. Henry C. Stuart, Elk Garden, Va.; Roy B. Naylor, Wheeling, W. Va.; Louis Bennett, Weston, W. Va.; Charles A. Douglas, Washington, D. C.; William H. Saunders, Washington, D. C.; and G. Grosvenor Dawe, Washington, D. C.

PORTUGAL TO BORROW \$50,000,000

NEW YORK.—The Portuguese government is negotiating a loan of \$50,000,000 with a British-French group of financiers in order to pay the floating foreign debt, which largely is in the hands of English bankers, says a London message to the New York Herald.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY FOR CALIFORNIA MEN IS NOW BEING USED

BERKELEY, Cal. The new university library, built by the bequest of Charles Franklin Doe, and costing, including equipment, \$870,000, was dedicated on Charter day, the forty-fourth anniversary of the chartering of the University of California by the state.

A procession of the alumni assembled by classes, the students, and the members of the faculty marched from the monumental steps of the new library to the Greek theater, where at 10 o'clock the annual Charter day address was delivered by Herbert Putnam, the former librarian of the Minneapolis and for 12 years past librarian of the Congressional library in Washington, D. C. The Charter day audience then went from the Greek theater to the steps of the library, where Dr. Putnam, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, Librarian Rowell, and a representative of the Doe family delivered the addresses in honor of the dedication of the building.

The new library is built of white

California granite and roofed in red mission tile. It stands on a low bluff above the botanical gardens of the university, and its north facade is adorned by lofty engaged columns, with Corinthian capitals.

Among the features of the building are the five-story steel book-stack, floored in glass, and containing steel bookshelves with a capacity of 300,000 volumes; a room for maps and charts; a room for the archives and printed publications of the university; a room for mathematical models; offices; and storage rooms for

the university press, and a large room for library school purposes. This room will first be put into use for library training courses to be offered in the six weeks summer session which begins June 24. In the basement of this building, also, is the university's seismological laboratory.

As it stands, the new library is only six tenths the size of the building as it is planned eventually to be. Some \$70,000 of Mr. Doe's bequest has been put aside to accumulate at compound interest. When these funds have accumu-

lated sufficiently, it is planned to build three more stories over the entire rear portion of the building, and to increase the steel book-stack to nine stories in height and storage to a capacity of 1,000,000 volumes.

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NEW LIBRARY AT BERKELEY, CAL.

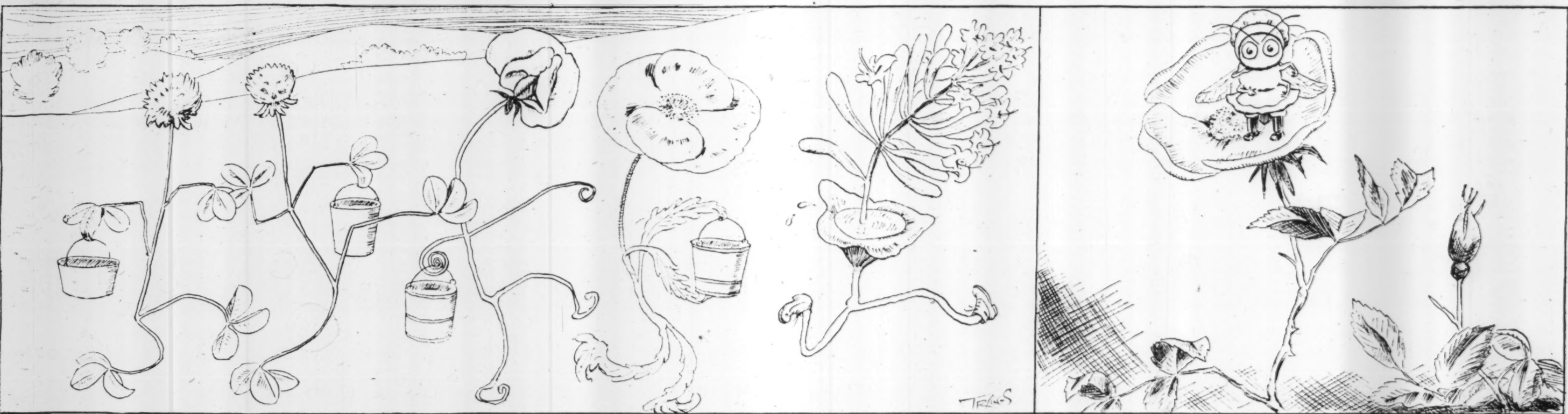
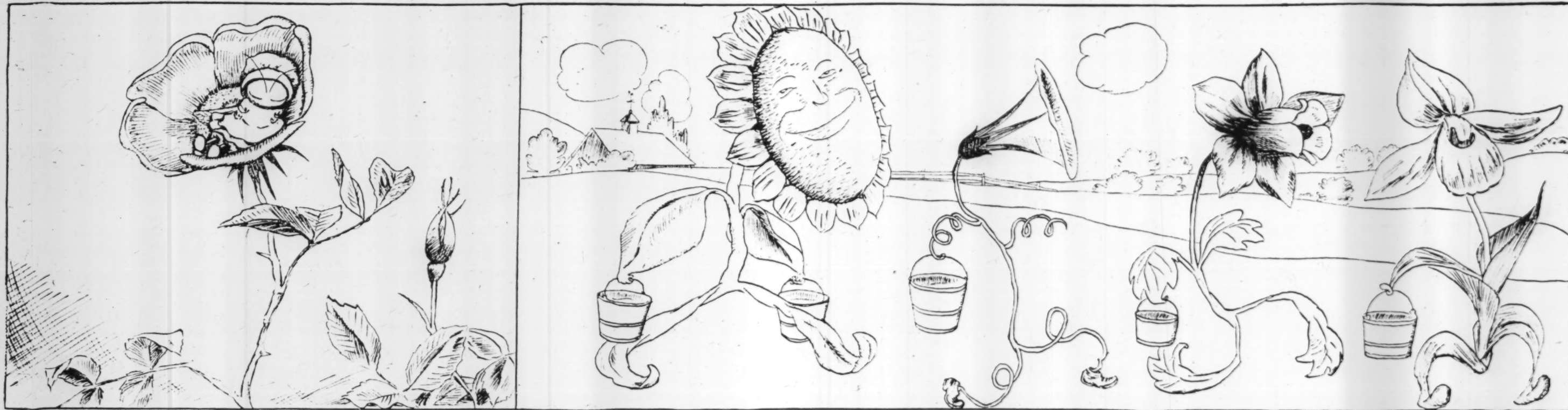


Building, which cost \$870,000, is gift of Charles F. Doe

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Sally May one busy day
From her labors ran away,
Hid her in a bloomy rose,
Thought she'd like an hour's repose.

All the morn from purple dawn,
She'd been working on the lawn;
Where the beds of posies nod,
O'er the green and grassy sod.

Honey dew and pollen too
She had gathered fresh and new,
Now she's had enough of work,
Thinks her chance has come to shirk.

While she dozes 'mid the roses
Stranger things than one supposes
Happen in the garden plot,
Where the flowers are standing—not.

For they go in merry row,
Trip on many a leafy toe,
From their pails, with sweetness spilling,
Sally's honey-comb a-filling.

Honeysuckle with a chuckle
Leads as down to work they knuckle,
Then comes Poppy, much less hoppy,
Her behavior one might copy.

Next Sweet Pea, with manners free,
Bonneted in blue we see,
Followed by the sons of Clover
(Rosy topped, she's aye a rover.)

Lady Slipper with her dipper
Makes a very dainty tripper,
Columbine is next in line
(Eagle-Dove her names combine.)

Then comes Morning Glory's horn,
Such as graphophones adorn,
Then comes trundling Mister Sunflower,
Thousand blossoms all in one flower.

"Glad, O me, the rest will be,
When the blossom's work they see;
I need only sit and sup!"
Sally thought—and then WOKE UP!

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BOOK MADE INTO DOLLS' HOUSE

HELEN had no brothers or sisters to play with her, so sometimes she had a hard time amusing herself. She had lots of dolls and dishes and doll furniture, but one gets tired after awhile of dressing dolls, and the grandest tea-party loses most of its charm when there's no one but dolls to share it. She even tried inviting Fido, but his table manners were bad. Puss were not much better, either, so they were not invited a second time. But Helen had the jolliest, pleasantest mamma imaginable, and she was a fine playfellow when she had time. She was always thinking up new games for Helen and different ways to make pretty toys.

One day she brought in a book about 15 inches long and 10 inches wide. It opened endwise, like a post-card album.

"What do you guess this is going to be?" she asked Helen, her eyes sparkling with enthusiasm.

Helen shook her head.

"A house for your paper dolls?"

Helen could not see how a book could become a house, but, if mamma said so, it was all right. She could do anything. Mamma opened the book at the first blank page.

"This is to be the hall, so let's hunt some furniture for it." So they got out some old furniture catalogs, magazines and papers, and began to look for suitable pieces of furniture.

"Shall we have it in mission, or walnut or oak?" You like this heavy oak set? All right, we'll put out out this hat rack and paste it over here on the page. Then this settee and two straight chairs. Now for a rug and some pictures."

By this time Helen understood all about this interesting sort of house, so she begged to finish its furnishing all by herself. When she wanted a door or a window, she drew them on the page, and then pasted up her drawings and curtains. What a delightful task it was to furnish the parlor or drawing room, and the bedrooms, one for each doll—were a joy for many days. It took a long time also to furnish the dining room, and to find dishes, silver and glass to suit her taste. The kitchen was most interesting, and you may be sure it was

WHY?

WHY do some saws used by carpenters have stiff backs?

While some saws are long and more or less flexible, there are others which are short and are kept perfectly rigid by a stiff back of brass or steel running down the blade. These short, stiff saws are called tenon saws, says the Child's Magazine, and are used where a small section of wood has to be sawn with great accuracy, as in making the tenon, or recess, at the end of a beam, into which the mortise, or projecting section at the end of another beam is to fit. It is important, in making such cuts, that the saw should not bend in the slightest degree, and the stay of metal down the back insures this. The saw that a butcher uses is very similar.

ODD STAIRCASE

The central lantern of the Chateau of Chambord, with the single fleur-de-lis atop, is reached by one of those remarkable staircases for which the palace of Francis I are so famous. This staircase, writes Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton in her recent book, "In Chateau Land," is formed by two spirals, starting from different points and winding about the same hollow shaft in the center, and is so constructed that persons going up do not meet persons going down.

Mr. Henry James considered this double staircase "a truly majestic joke," but in days when courts lived and moved and had their being in intrigues, schemes and plots, it doubtless had other than humorous uses.

Mademoiselle de Montpensier gives, in her diary, an amusing account of her first acquaintance with this double stairway. She came, when a child, to Chambord to visit her father, Gaston, Duke of Orleans, who stood at the top of the stairs to receive her, and called to her to come up to him.

As she flew up one flight, her agile parent ran down the other; upon which the little girl gave chase, only to find that when she had gained the bottom, he was at the top.

"Monsieur," she writes, "laughed heartily to see me run so fast in the hope of catching him; and I was glad to see monsieur so well amused."

ANIMALS FLY WITHOUT WINGS

NEARLY all boys and girls are familiar with the flying squirrel, which though it has no wings has a fold of skin extending from the front to the back leg, taking the place, in some degree, of wings. This skin stretches out when the squirrel jumps, enabling it to take a long flying leap.

But there are other animals besides the squirrel which fly without wings, for nature has supplied them with various and sometimes queer appliances which permit them to sail through the air much as the squirrel does. In Australia there is a flying mouse, which jumps into the air and sails along for a distance, thus getting away from its enemies the faster and more surely. The mouse has much the same sort of "wings" that our flying squirrel has.

The flying spider manufactures his own wings, not always using the same pair, but making them as occasion requires. His wings are simply webs which he spins, and which float out upon the air until a breeze catches them. The spider holds on to his wings and away he goes, sailing off through the air.

PROUD ADMISSION

A sporting editor sat at his desk one evening, according to the New York Tribune, when a little boy entered and handed him a report of a game between the Harkaway Juniors and the Young Deadwoods.

The editor glanced over the report. It ended with the words, "The feature of the game was Manner's superb play. Manner tackled faultlessly. He kicked two magnificent goals, and the four touchdowns Manner scored were the finest ever seen on the field."

"Who's Manner?" asked the editor.

"I," the boy answered, proudly. "I am Manner."

BOY TRUE TO DUTY

An English farmer sent his hired boy to prevent a party of gentlemen from riding over his fields. The leader of the huntsmen, a man of noble and dignified bearing, ordered him to open the gate.

The flying fish has two fins on its back which look very much like wings and underneath is another fin, so that it is peculiarly shaped that it looks like the rudder of a boat. This fish can leap out of the water, and, propelled by its two large fins, can sail some distance through the air before dropping back into the water. These fish are frequently seen in the warmer waters of all the oceans.

But the queerest looking animal of all that attempt to fly is the flying frog. If you will just imagine one of our common frogs taking a flying leap with a fan attached to each foot, you will get a very good picture of the sort of figure the flying frog cuts when "on the wing." The feet of this frog—which is a tree frog of East India—are long and have webs between the toes like the wing of a bat. When the webbed feet are spread out, like four bat wings, they are so awkward in appearance and so large in proportion to the body of the frog that he presents a decidedly comical appearance. Yet, since he can jump much farther than ordinary frogs, he doubtless regards his "wings" with entire satisfaction.—Julia D. Cowles.

Upon his refusal he said shortly, "Boy, do you know who I am? I am the Duke of Wellington, and I am not accustomed to disobedience. I command you to open this gate." The boy, lifting his cap, stood unmoved before the "man of iron will," and said in a firm voice, "I am sure the Duke of Wellington would not wish me to disobey the orders of my employer, who tells me not to suffer any one to pass." The duke sat his horse for a moment, and then looking steadfastly at the boy, lifted his own hat and replied, "I honor the man or boy who is faithful to his duty and who can neither be bribed nor frightened into doing wrong."—School Anecdotes.

MODERN EXAMPLE

"Can you tell me, my boy," said an instructor, according to a writer in the Baltimore American, "why the race is not always to the swift?" "Yes'm," said the small boy, promptly. "It's because sometimes their tires burst."

MAKING FRIENDS OF THE BIRDS

YOU need not go far afield, or even into the country to find birds if you will only put yourself to the slight trouble of nailing a shelf to the trunk of a tree in the back yard of your city home, provided there are a few other trees near by and not too many prowling cats about the premises.

I have sat for an hour upon the back piazza of my home in a large manufacturing city and during that time have counted more than a dozen different kinds of birds drinking and basking in a large white pudding dish that stands on a shelf beneath an elm tree only a few rods from me. A double track of trolley cars constantly rumbling by offers no terrors for these feathered friends that during the nesting season, particularly, and when the weather is dry and hot, are constantly flitting past me to this welcome wayside fountain.

The birds seem perfectly fearless and

will come within very close eye-range on fence, tree and even on the ground. That it is the water that has attracted the birds I am quite positive, as before the dish was placed there and systematically cared for the friendly robin had been my only visitor.

To me this has been a perfect revelation of what kind of thoughtfulness in the shape of such a simple commodity as water will do toward taming our feathered friends and getting them to disport before us in utter fearlessness and with outpourings of song that to me rival all other melody.

When I go out to replenish the dish, as I am obliged to do many times a day during the nesting season, I have often noticed a robin and occasionally a bluebird, waiting upon a branch above my head for a plunge in the fresh, cool water.—Helen M. Richardson in Our Dumb Animals.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

BUNT

BUNT is a simple but lively little game that may be played by either boys or girls. Any number over four can play. The only equipment required is a stout six-inch bean-bag.

The players choose one of their number for umpire, and then divide into two equal parties. The umpire announces the time to be allowed for the game, usually about 20 minutes, and then crying, "Ready, sides!" throws the bag high into the air.

Whoever catches the bag when it comes down wins the first point for his side. He must immediately throw it to another on his side, trying to prevent its falling into the hands of an opponent. After this it is kept going rapidly, each player trying to keep or win it for his own side.

After the bag is "in play" points may be scored in two ways, either by getting the bag away from your opponents, or by fouls made by them. These things count as fouls, each counts one point for the innocent side: Holding the bag, dropping the bag, or letting it fall to the ground, touching the bag while it is in another player's hand, throwing to a player who is within two yards.

When the bag is dropped or falls to the ground it is out of play, and only the umpire may pick it up and throw it again, straight into the air, as at the beginning of the game.

The players on one side should tie handkerchiefs about their wrists or use some other distinguishing mark, to help the umpire in keeping track of the score.—Youths Companion.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CAMERA CONTEST

A WIDE-AWAKE Virginia girl sends the group picture printed today. Evelyn McCloud of South Norfolk, and she gets the one dollar award. In a note to the "dear girls and boys," she says:

"This is a picture of my sister, brother and myself in our yard. Sister goes to a business school. My brother goes to the South Norfolk public school and he is in the second grade. I go to the South Norfolk school, too, and I am in the fourth grade. My brother has on a cowboy suit. My sister stands back of him."

Honorable mention: Eva L. Shorey, Portland, Me.; A. M. Allen, Louisville, N. Y.; E. C. Martin, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. H. C. Parker, San Antonio, Tex.

In The Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, nature views, river views, old bridges, school gardens, or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.



VIRGINIA GROUP

Evelyn McCloud (on left) and her brother and sister of South Norfolk

sired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

HORSES ARE LARGER TODAY

OUR biggest horses of today are bigger than any that the old-time world knew. Our fleetest horses are swifter than any that the ancients had, says the Children's Magazine. Careful breeding has brought into existence a horse with greater breadth between the eyes than the original type possessed, and when we see a horse thus distinguished we know that he is gifted with intelligence, and very often, gentle temper. But the temper of a horse cannot always be guaranteed.

Horses are like men and dogs; some of the best bred and best cared for have the fiercest tempers. Race horses, which are the highest type of horses that the world possesses, are striking examples of the uncertain effect of high living and unswerving kindness. They can be taught tricks much more easily than

less well-bred horses, but they learn tricks of their own just as readily.

One of the most famous of these horses was owned by King Edward and called Diamond Jubilee. It led an ideal existence. It had the finest of stables, the best of food, plenty of exercise; it was watched as carefully and kept as most as comfortably as if it had been human; but, in spite of all this, the horse was so vicious that hardly any thing could be done with it. It could run like the wind, if it liked, but it knew that it could not be made to run unless it wished, and it generally preferred not to run. There was a little boy who used to groom and feed this horse, and this boy Diamond Jubilee seemed really to love. The boy could do anything he liked with the fiery, untamable animal, but nobody else could manage it.

LONDON'S ALDERMANIC COURT

The court of aldermen of the city of London is one of the most ancient civic bodies in England. It dates back, at all events, to the year 1200, and the city seems to have been governed by aldermen before the common council came into being. As the lord mayors are chosen from the court of aldermen, the elections of this body are carefully scrutinized in the city, and the court has itself the right of rejecting any person it may regard as unsuitable. The right has been very rarely exercised, but occasionally the aldermen have insisted on the exclusion of elected members. The last time this occurred was in the year 1877, and a similar step has now been taken in the case of the late elec-

tion for the ward of Farringdon Within. When in 1877 the choice of the electors was set aside, they promptly proceeded to reject their candidate. After they had twice insisted on this the court settled the question by co-opting another member.

The right of the aldermen to do this is established beyond any question. The matter has been referred to the law courts before, and in 1839 was actually carried as far as the House of Lords. In every case the claim of the aldermen has been upheld; and it on the present occasion the electors should attempt to copy the example of 1877, they will simply find themselves deprived of the privilege of exercising their vote.

DOG SELLS PAPERS

For several years a small businesslike dog sold newspapers to hundreds of people in Boston every day. He was to be seen near the Park street subway entrance, trotting around with a paper in his mouth, until a sale was made. The money must first be deposited in a small leather pocket attached to a collar with bells which the dog wore before the paper was to be had; then the dog would return to his master for another paper to sell, says Our Dumb Animals.

Silently, yet persistently, this dog of business approached the men, women and children with the latest news of the day. Patrons dropped their pennies in the pocket about the dog's neck and hurried away, more thoughtful and considerate of others because of this friendly morning greeting. Often the shopping people and children would linger for a friendly talk. It was not an unusual sight to see from 50 to 100 persons waiting their turn to buy and say a few kind words to the intelligent little worker.

SALT IN OCEANS

Every ton of Atlantic water when evaporated yields 81 pounds of salt, says an exchange; a ton of Pacific water 79 pounds; Arctic and Antarctic waters yield 85 pounds to the ton, and Dead sea water 187 pounds.

The "GOOD LUCK" Bank

Smallest and most popular bank in the world. Newest and most attractive of the Pocket Banks. May be worn on watch chain or key ring. Made of brass, heavily nickel-plated. Lasts for years. "Good Luck" opened until it opened itself automatically. Only opens when \$1.00 has been deposited, then the little door lets out the money. Snap it shut and it is ready again for use. Send us 10 cents to cover cost of shipping, packing, etc., and we will ship you one of these Great Good Luck Banks.

NOVELTY BANK CO.,
Box 3, 211 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

HOW HAROLD FOUND THE PIN

AUNT ALICE dropped a stickpin in the hall the other day and had hard work to find it. She hunted high and low, and even went down on her hands and knees and looked for it with a candle but it was of no use. The pin was very small. Finally, Aunt Alice, after a last shake of the rug, was about to give up the search when her little nephew, Harold, who lives in the West, happened to come downstairs.

"Why don't you 'look Indian' for it?" he asked, when he knew what the trouble was.

And before Aunt Alice quite realized what was meant, he was down on the floor, his head and body lying sideways, and just as nearly level with the carpet

as possible. In this position his eyes quickly took in the whole floor surface. "I have it!" he shouted, and, sure enough, right in the middle of the floor, in so plain a place that the wonder was that it had escaped notice, was the missing stickpin. Harold then explained that "looking Indian" meant putting the head level with the ground in order to catch sight of the smallest object between one's self and the horizon.

"The Indians and plainsmen always do it," he said, "that is why they can always tell when any one or anything is coming. But it works just as well indoors as out on the plains; and whenever we lose anything in our home we just 'look Indian' and find it right off."

Sunday School Messenger.

POOR BOYS WHO BECAME NOTED

LOWLY birth is no barrier to lofty attainment. Thomas Ball, the sculptor, whose fine statues ornament the parks and squares of Boston, used as a lad to sweep out the halls of the Boston museum. Horace Greely, journalist and orator, was the son of a poor New Hampshire farmer and for years earned his living by typesetting. Thorwaldsen, the great Danish sculptor, was the son of humble Icelandic fisherfolk, but by study and perseverance he became one of the greatest of modern

sculptors. In the Copenhagen museum alone are 600 examples of his art. Sir Richard Arkwright, inventor of the spinning-jenny, and founder of the great cotton industries of England, never saw the inside of a schoolhouse until after he was 20 years of age, having long served as a barber's assistant. John Jacob Astor began life as a peddler in the streets of New York, where his descendants now own real estate worth hundreds of millions. Shakespeare in his youth was a wool-carder.—School Anecdotes.

CHILD'S WORLD

Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world. With the wonderful water around you curled.

And the wonderful grass upon your breast—
World, you are wonderfully dressed.

The wonderful air is over me.

And the wonderful wind is shaking the tree;
It walks on the water and whirls the mills,
And talks to itself on the tops of the hills.

You, friendly earth, how far do you go
With the wheat fields that nod and the rivers that flow
With cities and gardens, and cliffs and isles,
And people upon you for thousands of miles.

Ah! you are so great, and I am so small,
I tremble to think of you, world, at all;
And yet, when I said my prayers to-day,
A whisper inside me seemed to say,
"You are more than the earth, though you are so small;
You can love and think, and the earth cannot!"

William Brightly Bards.

MERIT SYSTEM

R. M. Jacobus, scout master in Orange, N. J., has devised a merit system by which a record is kept of the good deeds and the misdoings of boy scouts. It has worked successfully with Jacobus and has inspired the boys to be more careful in their conduct. Jacobus describes his system as follows: "A merit and demerit system has been put in force in the troop. To begin every member has 100 merit points to his credit. Thereafter if he breaks any of the troop laws, scout laws or rules in a way incurring a demerit he will have a certain number of points deducted for each offense. Any member getting as low as 25 points will have to come before the troop council, the members of which decide what punishment he is to receive. On the other hand any member doing something worthy receives a certain number of points. All points of merit or demerit are to be decided by the scout master, whose decision in every case is final. The member having the highest number of points to his credit will receive a reward at the end of each three months. Among things for which merit points are given: Regular attendance, bringing in new members, good appearance in dress, special acts of merit."—Boy Scouts of America.

TABLE TRAIN

An electrical engineer of Paris gave his little daughter a toy which performs an actual service as well as being a source of amusement to her. It consists of a miniature electric train, which carries dishes along the passage from the kitchen to the dining room; running to the center of the dining table. By touching a button on a circular ivory indicator, messages are electrically transmitted to the kitchen for such articles as bread, knives, forks, water, napkins, etc. The cook places them on the car, and the train is started for the dining room. The outfit cost about \$200, and the train will easily carry a load of 25 pounds.—Popular Mechanics.

STILL HOPEFUL

"Well, my lad," said the minister, "how are you getting along in your arithmetic?"
"Oh, pretty well, I guess. We are in dismal fractions now."—The Delinquent.

MY KINGDOM

Down by the shining water well
I found a very little dell.
No higher than my head.

The heather and the gorse about
In summer bloom were coming out.
Some yellow and some red.

I called the little pool a sea;

The little hills were high to me;
For I am very small.
I made a boat, I made a town,
I searched the caverns up and down,
And named them one and all.

And all about was mine, I said,
The little sparrows overhead.
The little windows, too,
This was the world, and I was king;
For me the bees came by to sing,
For me the swallows flew.

I played there were no deeper seas,
Nor any wider plains than these.
Nor other kings than me.

At last I heard my mother call
Out from the house at eventide,
To call me home to tea.

And I must rise and leave my dell,
And leave my dimpled water well,
And leave my heather blooms,
Alas! and as my home I neared,
How very big my nurse appeared,
How great and cool the room!

Robert Louis Stevenson.

WHEN MARY READS

When Mary reads at school, you know,
She speaks the words off very slow;
"I see a boy," and things like that,
And "Thomas have you seen the cat?"
And teacher says (don't ever tell)
That Mary can't read very well!

But when she reads to Bob and me,
We scarcely want to stop for tea.
She reads the most surprising things
Of birds that talk, and beasts with wings.

And mother always smiles to see,
When Mary reads to Bob and me.

It doesn't matter what the book,
Dear Mary only has to look
To see the nicest stories there,
She took Bob's spider, I declare,
And sweeter tales there could not be
Than those she read to Bob and me!

And so we're sure that teacher's wrong,
And Mary'll head the class ere long.
For though the grown folks all can tell
What words the hardest letters spell,
It's wonderful a girl so small
Can read what isn't there at all!

Hannah G. Fernald.

LITTLE PROBLEM

8. George and his sister stood under the church tower and heard the clock strike 6. George looked at his watch while it did so, and said to his sister: "It took 30 seconds to strike 6." His sister replied: "Then how long would it take to strike 12?" George replied: "Sixty seconds, of course!" George was wrong. What is the correct answer?
Answer to Little Problem No. 7.—The twelfth boy took the basin as well as the egg that it contained.

PRETTY NAMES

Persian girl babies are given very pretty names. In one family, perhaps one will find Atkar, the star; Gulshan, lilies; Shamsi, the sun; Wobahar, the spring; Almas, diamond; Shippen, sweet.—Lutheran Boys and Girls.

BIG SPIDERS

In the East Indies there are some spiders so large that they devour small birds.—Detroit Free Press.



THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

Bi-weekly department covering stamp-collecting interests



BEGINNING OF REGISTRATION

IN 1847, when stamps were first issued, there were two rates in use: five cents for distances of less than 3000 miles, and 10 cents for all greater distances. These rates were for a single letter sheet, envelopes not being used then, and double rate was charged for two letter sheets.

In 1851 the rate for 3000 miles was reduced to three cents per half-ounce, while the longer distance still remained at 10 cents. Under such rates as these there could be no need for a five-cent stamp, as the new (1851) three-cent did duty in lieu of the displaced five-cent of 1847. But registration steps in for the first time. The act which reduced the rates of postage, authorized the postmaster-general to arrange for the registration, upon demand, of all letters and packages, and the fee for this was fixed at five cents per letter or package. This necessitated the issue of a five-cent stamp, which—while not distinctively so—was in reality a registration stamp, says St. Nicholas. It could be used for regular postage only in combination with a one-cent to make the double rate of six cents, or in pairs for the regular 10-cent rate. Confined practically to registration purposes, its use was comparatively limited, and hence the higher catalogue value in comparison with its predecessor.

The rate of five cents for registration remained in force until the year 1866, when it was by enactment left to the postmaster to change, provided, however, that it should not exceed 2 cents. Under this act a fee of 15 cents was agreed upon, and for a second time the registration rate required a stamp of special value to meet its requirements. On this 15-cent stamp appeared for the first time the features of President Lincoln. Later the rate was changed to 10 cents, and later still, in 1893, to 8 cents, when for a third time it became necessary to issue a special stamp for the registration rate. The recent increase to 10 cents, the old rate, did not require the special registry stamp which has just been issued. Moreover, all stamps previously issued to meet the needs of registration differed from this newcomer in that they were

available for use as ordinary postage stamps.

U. S. PART-PERFORATES

We have received an official word as to United States stamps issued in coils, says Mekeels, and give herewith the information furnished by the department. These stamps have been issued as follows:

- 1c perforated endwise and sideways.
- 2c perforated endwise and sideways.
- 3c perforated sideways.
- 4c perforated sideways.
- 5c perforated endwise and sideways.
- 10c perforated sideways.

We are further informed that only the 1c, 2c and 3c values have been issued in perforated coils with the present watermark.

NICARAGUAN NOVELTY

South and Central American countries, alive to the chance to make money out of stamp collectors, have issued scores of provisionals. However, one of the latest—and probably the queerest stamp in the world—which comes from Nicaragua, is the result of a real and very acute shortage of stamps, says the Youth's Companion.

A new issue had been ordered, but had not arrived. Apparently all the available postage stamps in the Nicaraguan postoffice had already been used or surcharged for one purpose or another, and the authorities, therefore, decided to make use of a stock of railroad stamps that in 1903 had been overprinted on the face and converted into fiscal stamps.

By turning them upside down and printing new values on the backs, these fiscal stamps were validated for postage. They are the only stamps that have had to be put face downward on letters. So crude was the printer's work that in sheets of 20 stamps there are no less than nine different varieties of type-setting.

LETTERS WITHOUT STAMPS

In New Zealand they have a system of stamping letters by machines which register the amount of the postage, without adhesive stamps being used at all, the government periodically collecting the

amount of the postage from the firms using these machines. About 100 are in use in each of the four leading towns in New Zealand. This system saves the firms which use it the trouble of having to stick stamps on envelopes.—Consular Report.

NEW JAMAICAN ISSUE

Champion's Bulletin illustrates a new 3d stamp for Jamaica from a specimen copy. It has a portrait of King George, facing to the left, in an oval, surmounted by a crown. The value, "3d" appears in each of the upper corners, with "postage" at the left of the oval, "revenue" at the right and "Jamaica" below, the three inscriptions following the line of the oval. The stamp is printed on yellow paper.

STAMP NOTES

Maury's Le Collectionneur says that the 5c stamp due Netherlands stamp has appeared in a single color, and it is altogether likely that the other values will be treated in the same way.

In the Webster's New Illustrated Dictionary are two full plates illustrating 100 different foreign stamps in colors.

IT HAS MANY ADVANTAGES

There can be no doubt about the advantages of stamp collecting. The first stamp saw the first collector and his number has been ever on the increase. The demand is such that some small colonies pay their entire government expenses out of the sale of postage stamps and the revenue from this source is not to be despised by the largest and most powerful nations. Philatelists form a special unpaid secret service for the benefit of the various postal departments.

No counterfeit of a current postage stamp could last a week without being detected and the government warned. Our own postoffice department fully acknowledges the valuable help given by collectors and the same is probably true throughout the world. Stamp collecting is the most instructive, interesting and profitable pastime of our time. A stamp collection can be realized on at a fair value to better advantage and in quicker time than any other form of personal property. J. W. Scott in Metropolitan Philatelist.

GINGHAM NEST

"Mother," said Edith, coming in from school, "our teacher wants each of us to bring her a piece of our school dresses to put into a quilt. May I take a piece of this gingham?"

"Certainly," said mother; "and I know another place where some of your dress might be welcome—some very little bits."

"Where?"
"Mrs. Robin is building a nest in the pine tree, and if you take a handful of these clippings and scatter them under the tree she may be glad to weave them in."

Edith did so, and Mrs. Robin made use of them. After the nest was done the little girl could look up and see the bits of red and blue, and he called it a gingham nest.—The Friend for Boys and Girls.

NATURAL HISTORY

Tortoises and turtles have no teeth.

A ton of oil has been obtained from the tongue of a single whale.

For a short distance a lion or a tiger can outrun a man, and can equal the speed of a fast horse.

A naturalist of eminence says that land birds make their journeys in the daytime and water birds at night.

The largest egg is that of the ostrich. It weighs three pounds, and is considered equal in amount to 24 hens' eggs.

A vulture and a carrion crow are said to be able to scent their food for a distance of 40 miles.

TWO BLOWING EXPERIMENTS

TRY to blow out a candle with a card or pasteboard screen between your mouth and the flame. You will not succeed. Air cannot penetrate the card-board, but you will notice a remarkable phenomenon. The candle flame will blow toward you every time, just as though it were blown back by somebody standing opposite. The fact is that your breath has struck the flexible screen with sufficient force to carry back on the rebound a certain quantity of air around the flame. Thus it is forced to move for the moment in the very opposite direction you seem to wish it.

Place a two-cent piece on the table and ask one of your friends if he can take it up without touching either the coin or table. To perform this feat place your hand half open at a little distance from the border of the table near which the coin is placed and blow suddenly on the table at about two inches from the coin. The air, compressed by your lungs, will penetrate below the coin and have enough elastic force to make it jump from the table into your hand. With a little practise you will easily succeed in doing this.—Magical Experiments.

"VELVETS"

This is a popular form of molasses candy. Put into your kettle three cups of sugar, one each of molasses and boiling water, and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Set over a low flame and bring gradually to the boil. When it has cooked one minute after the boil is an established fact, stir in half a tablespoonful of cream of tartar. Boil steadily, stirring frequently from the bottom to prevent burning, until a little dropped into cold water hardens and crisps. During the last half hour of cooking stir almost continually. Ten minutes before you remove the kettle from the fire stir in three tablespoonfuls of soda dissolved in a teaspoonful of hot water. Boil up once and fast, and take from the fire.

Flavor before pulling it with vanilla extract. Pull into even lengths as you would molasses candy, and when these are light colored and manageable lay them upon buttered pans and cut into pieces two inches long. When these are cold and firm wrap in waxed papers such as confectioners use in putting up cakes.

DRESS PARADE

Captain Great Toe,
Corporal Little Toe,
Baby counts his men.
Five on one side, five on t'other side,
Five and five make ten.

Up, up, Great Toe!
Up, up, Little Toe!
Baby laughs and crows.
All the men come marching up,
And over baby goes!

Two big captains,
Two little corporals,
With their whole brigade
For baby's major general,
And this is dress parade!

—Selected.

TOO TIGHT

Boy—Mama, I don't like these pantaloons you made me. They're tighter'n my skin. I can sit down in my skin, and I can't in these pantaloons.—Exchange.

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Take the Subway to 28th St. to hotel.

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SUPERB LOCATION.
Overlooking Harbor and Sound.
All Rooms with Private Bath.
RATES \$2.50 PER DAY AND UP
Superior Dining Service and Cafe.
One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast.

HOTEL CARLTON

PORTLAND OREGON
This Thoroughly Modern, Absolutely Fireproof Hotel
Offers Unexcelled Service, Comfort and Convenience at Moderate Rates.
200 Rooms - 120 Bathrooms
Every room faces the street.
Bus meets all trains and steamers.
G. C. LARM, Manager.

HOTEL RADISSON

Minneapolis, U. S. A.
The Premier Hotel
Opened in 1910.
Cost \$1,500,000.
H. J. TREMAIN, Manager.

Salt Lake City

400 ROOMS.
FIREPROOF.
\$1.50 Up. European.
Opened June 8, 1911.

The LINCOLN

European and American.
250 Rooms. 100 Private Baths.
A HOTEL FOR MONITOR READERS
FOURTH AND MADISON STS., SEATTLE, WASH.

WASHINGTON ANNE

EUROPEAN
A "Home" Hotel Attractive to Nice People
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

NEW ENGLAND

NEW ENGLAND



Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Ave. and Charlesgate East, Boston, Mass.

Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up
Rooms with Bath, \$3.00 and up
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
TO PERMANENT GUESTS

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

Old English Room

EASTER SUNDAY EVENING
Special Musical Program. Special Orchestra.
Service a la Carte.
Special Menus arranged for parties of four or more persons at \$2.00, \$2.50 and upward per plate.
SPACE SHOULD BE RESERVED IN ADVANCE.

BOYLSTON ST.-OPP-PUBLIC GARDEN-BOSTON

Hotel Puritan

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON
The Distinctive Boston House
and one of the most inviting hotels in the world to those who demand the best. Several desirable rooms and suites at modest prices. Hotel booklet, with guide to Boston and vicinity, or "The Story of New England" will be mailed on request.
C. S. COSTELLO, Mgr.

SHATTUCK INN

JAFFREY, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Home and furnishings all new. Rooms single or en suite, with or without private bath. Excellent light, view and view from 78 miles from Boston. Greatest place for week-end parties. Climb Mount Monadnock in winter.
E. C. SHATTUCK, Prop.

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Corner and Blagden Streets, BOSTON.
Containing 350 rooms. 250 with private bath.
AMOS H. WHIPPLE, Owner and Prop.

BOSTON—HOTEL VENDOME

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
Distinguished for its location, appointments and location. Equally attractive to permanent and transient guests. Perfect view.
C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

Hotel Brunswick

Boston
H. E. BARNES, Proprietor

HOTEL ST. FRANCIS

San Francisco
This hotel has been conceded to be "the farthest advance of science in hotel service." Perfection of service means economy to the guest. The really economical place to stay is at a first-class hotel that offers a moderate rate.
Under the Management of James Woods

The Monitor goes into the home

because it is a daily paper that rightly belongs in the home.

HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

NORTHERN PACIFIC GREETINGS

The versatility of H. J. Titus, superintendent of the dining car service of the Northern Pacific railroad, is illustrated by the Eastern greetings from the Northern Pacific which have arrived in the form of a cleverly arranged white prayer book with white sugar cover and gold-edged leaves from which is suspended a blue silk marker with the well-known seal of the Northern Pacific at the end. They are enclosed in a glass case and reflect much credit on the ingenuity of the originator.

C. P. R. BOSTON OFFICE

The long anticipated removal of the Boston office of the Canadian Pacific railway to better quarters is approaching realization. Workmen are engaged in enlarging and making over offices at 330 and 332 Washington street, recently occupied by the Santa Fe and Thomas Cook & Son. When completed these offices, which are light and commodious, will be occupied by Fred R. Perry, division passenger agent, and his corps of assistants, who will be in better position than ever to care for the constantly increasing tide of travel over the Canadian Pacific railway and steamship lines.

LIKED THE SERVICE

A gentleman residing in Victoria, B. C., whose two daughters recently returned from Europe on the steamer Teutonic and were routed by the Northern Pacific railway over the Grand Trunk from Portland via Chicago, has written to the agent of the American road in Victoria as follows: "On behalf of my daughters, I beg to express my high appreciation of your good services in so thoughtfully arranging for their comfort from Portland, at which point and at Chicago and, indeed, throughout the whole transcontinental trip, they were treated with every civility and attention by the railway officials. The good impressions left will go far in recommending this route to their

friends who contemplate a journey to the Pacific coast."

COMPLETING NEW STATIONS

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway has at present 19 new stations under construction along its lines and it is expected that all of them will be completed and ready for service before the spring rush of passenger traffic sets in. The names of the towns at which these stations are being built include Pacific Junction, Beaudry, Cabot, Elie, Hart, Knox, Inver, Kargwen, Obed, Roundcroft, Jasper House, Henry House, Fort Qu'Appelle, Parkgate, Victoria Plains, Dorence, Ardlee and Fitzhugh.

HANDLING IMMIGRATION

During the week ending March 26 the Grand Trunk railway ran eight special trains carrying immigrants from steamships arriving at Portland, Halifax and St. John who were destined for Ontario and western Canada. The immigration rush is on and advice received indicate even heavier travel of this description from now on until the end of May.

SEE LIKELIHOOD OF NEW HOTEL

The St. John Telegraph says that "considerable significance is attached to the visit of T. L. Morrisey, resident manager of the Union Assurance Society of London, in Canada and the United States, who has controlled the large block of land opposite the custom house for some years. There have been persistent rumors that this property was being held as a site for a large hotel."

There is not a city in the Dominion of Canada that needs a modern hotel more than St. John, and if, as the boosters of this city predict, the population in five years will exceed 100,000, it is time that the foundations of a hotel adequate in size, liberal in its management and conducted along the lines of progressive hotels of today were being laid.

The present hotels of St. John are good

of their kind, but they are not of sufficient capacity to care for the present number of tourists and the traveling public who regularly visit this lively city, to which the "see all over the world" are now being turned by reason of the extensive dry docks and railroad terminals about to be constructed.

MODERN TRAVEL

The Beekman Tourist Agency, in discussing the modern method of travel, says: "Our invisible conductor system of all-expenses-included tours was particularly designed for the individual traveler or small party. This system furnishes the essential advantages that one obtains by traveling under escort, without the relatively large expense such mode involves. It means traveling by schedule arranged to include any desired points, duration of time and incidentals furnished. Hotels and routes are at your own selection, or, if unfamiliar with such details, we propose them in accordance with your desires and our experience. Previous to departure all hotels are notified as to time of your arrival, length of stay and accommodations desired. Reservation to cover is made accordingly and acknowledgment made to us by the hotel. We then provide you with tickets covering transportation, sight-seeing trips, carriage drives, staterooms on steamers, Pullman space on trains and other incidentals—in fact, as much or as little as you may wish included. We also furnish coupons to be used in lieu of cash when settling with the hotels. Such coupons are redeemable if, for unforeseen reasons, the stay at any point is omitted or is shorter than originally planned.

"Using this system, the traveler may avail himself of our special rates, be assured of the best service, and have the satisfaction of knowing that we are looking out for his welfare from the inception to completion of the trip.

"As evidence of the efficiency of this system we quote the following from a letter received from one of our delighted patrons: 'We had no trouble at any time, had the best of attention, and I want to avail myself of this opportunity to compliment you on your good work all the way through. My sisters enjoyed themselves immensely—every detail was carried out so minutely that it was all play and no work. It certainly is a wonderful way to travel.'

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On entering the hotel the tourist will step into a spacious lobby in which 21 huge tree trunks rise in majestic columns to the roof. In the center of the lobby, on cool evenings, will be built a great camp fire. This hearth will be about 15 feet in diameter. It probably is the first time in the history of hotel building that provision has been made for a bonfire in the center of a lobby.

The furnishings of this hotel will be of the highest class. The finish of the rooms will be varied. Some will be plastered and paneled, and others will be finished in the natural timbers of the surrounding mountains, with beamed ceilings.

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Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF

Unique sea food cuisine. FORTRESS MONROE, Largest Military Post on the Atlantic Coast. HAMILTON ROADS, The Rendezvous of the Nation's Warships. Special weekly rates June to October.

Booklets at Marsters, 248 Washington st., and Hayward & Whitcomb, 295 Wash. st. Or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

FOREIGN "The House of Satisfaction" Hotel Alexandra CALGARY, ALBERTA A MODERN UP-TO-DATE HOTEL. CENTRALLY LOCATED. ONE AND A HALF BLOCKS FROM RAILWAY STATION. 140 ROOMS \$1.50-up EUROPEAN PLAN. H. L. STEPHENS, Manager.

Very Attractive Private home in Paris, France, 150 Boulevard Pereire—near Bois de Boulogne. Every convenience. Few minutes to center. Every comfort—bath, electricity, central heating, etc. Inclusive terms \$100 monthly. References required and given. Address J. S. M. or Hotel Department, Christian Science Monitor.

When in Chicago Carryable Table d'Hôte No. 41 East Madison St. Business Luncheon. 40c

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THINK OF VONEY'S LUNCH ROOM When in St. Louis, Mo., VISIT VONEY'S LUNCH ROOM 818 LOCUST STREET

The Consignors Union 48 WINTER STREET Lunch 11 to 3 Afternoon Tea 3 to 5 Home-Made Bread, Cake, Pies, Etc., Served and on Sale.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS TRAVELERS SHOULD KNOW

Passengers on steamers bound for the United States will receive a sheet of paper containing two forms of declaration. The one in black ink is for citizens of the United States; the one in red for non-residents. The law provides that citizens of the United States may bring in articles valued under \$100, but there are restrictions relating to this which should be carefully noted. The following instructions are taken from the leaflet furnished by the treasury department. If in doubt regarding the meaning of any clause in the declaration or instructions the purser will explain.

Residents of the United States must declare all articles which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise.

Articles taken from the United States and remodeled, repaired, or improved abroad must be declared, and the cost of such remodeling, repairing, or improving must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable: Household effects, including books, pictures, furniture, tableware, table linen, bed linen, and other similar articles, unless used abroad by the owner for a period of a year or more.

Goods of any nature intended for sale, or for other persons. The following articles are free if under \$100 in value and if necessary for comfort and convenience for the purposes of the journey, and not for sale nor for other persons:

Clothing. Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc. Personal adornments, jewelry, etc., and cameras, musical instruments, etc. Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs.

NON-RESIDENTS Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the \$100 exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

sponse on the part of the traveling public is looked for visions of broiled brook trout, Nova Scotia spring lamb, home-made cream of tartar biscuits, buckwheats and "down east" maple honey are likely to prove alluring to the ubiquitous drummer and the novelty-seeking tourist.

HOTEL FOR GLACIER PARK The Hotel World is informed by H. A. Noble, general passenger agent of the Great Northern railway, that the hotel to be erected in Glacier national park to accommodate tourists to the Rocky mountains is only one feature of an extensive plan of development that the Great Northern will undertake in the park. Fifty miles of automobile roadways is to be constructed and seven chalet colonies built.

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Very Attractive Private home in Paris, France, 150 Boulevard Pereire—near Bois de Boulogne. Every convenience. Few minutes to center. Every comfort—bath, electricity, central heating, etc. Inclusive terms \$100 monthly. References required and given. Address J. S. M. or Hotel Department, Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON — PARIS — BREMEN

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm Thur. Apr. 11 Kronprinz Wilhelm Tuesday, April 16 George Washington Thursday, April 18 Kaiser Wilhelm II Tuesday, April 30 Barbarossa (Bremen direct) Tuesday, April 23

THE MEDITERRANEAN Berlin (new) Saturday, April 13 Prinzess Irene Tuesday, April 30 Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa

Cruise to Black Sea and Caucasus, from Genoa April 28 to May 29—\$200 up. Cruise to Polar Regions from Bremen, July 18 to August 15—\$125 up. Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World

INDEPENDENT AROUND THE WORLD TOURS \$618

OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 83 and 85 State St., Boston

academic year. Dr. Levermore has been president of Adelphi for 15 years. The trustees have requested him to remain with it as professor of history.

ARGENTINE MEDAL IS GIFT WASHINGTON — The commissioners recently offered to the Smithsonian Institution, through Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the institution, a gold medal issued by the municipal government of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, to the district commissioners in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus.

SHOE PLANT FOR BIDDEFORD, ME. PORTLAND, Me.—At a meeting of Portland and Biddeford business men recently was organized the Biddeford Improvement Company, capitalized at \$25,000, which is to build in Biddeford a large shoe factory.

CIVIC BANK ADVOCATED PASADENA, Cal.—Fred C. Baker, member of the municipal charter revision committee and prominent in union labor circles, will go that a clause be inserted in the proposed new charter authorizing the city to found and maintain a municipal bank.

LAKE'S DEPTH TO BE MEASURED WASHINGTON, Wis.—Next summer the work of measuring the depth of Lake Superior will be begun and it is expected that the work will take a greater part of three months. Guy A. Eaton, commander of the Minnesota naval militia, will have charge of the work, and he will take with him the crew of the Gopher, the state's training ship.

CANADA TAKES MR. LEAVITT WASHINGTON — Clyde Leavitt, forest inspector and for the past year assistant in charge of the acquisition of lands under the Weeks law, will resign about April 15 to accept a position with the Canadian government as chief forester to the conservation commission and chief iron inspector to the railway commission of Canada.

INSTITUTE INVITED TO GENEVA BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Brooklyn Institute has received an invitation to the fourteenth session, the first week in September, at Geneva, Switzerland, of the International Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archaeology, the first

NEW YORK—A series of diplomatic changes is being considered by the ministry of foreign affairs, according to the Figaro, says a Paris despatch to the New York Herald.

It is regarded as possible that Jules J. Jusserand, at present French ambassador at Washington, will be transferred to Madrid, and that Antony Vladislav Klobukowski, who is now French minister at Brussels, will be sent to Washington. No confirmation of these movements can be obtained.

The French cabinet is about to choose an ambassador to Austria-Hungary in succession to Philippe Marquis Crouzet, who resigned in March, and this fact may have given rise to the report of coming transfers.

D. R. GIVES RECEPTION Members of Josiah Bartlett chapter of Amherst gave a reception at the state headquarters of the Daughters of the Revolution in the Colonial building yesterday afternoon. Mrs. George M. Plummer of Lynn, state regent, received with Mrs. George E. Collins of Amherst, regent of the chapter.

TRAVEL UNITED FRUIT COMPANY New Magnificent Passenger and Freight Steamers Sail from New York every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 noon.

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New York Singers Coming to Boston Opera House

METROPOLITAN REVISITS BOSTON

New York Company's Success in Its Boston Supplementary Seasons of Former Years Studied

Two days and more of brisk work at the box office window of the opera house are required, so say the men in charge there, to sell out the seating capacity of the auditorium for a single performance. "We have a large stock of goods here to dispose of," said the man who presides over the box office, "and the telephone orders are received. Even for the short Metropolitan season, starting off with a line of buyers extending half way around the building, we need every minute of the time allowed us. And then think of all that remains to be done to clear out our shelves for the next Boston opera season. Orders for that are coming in by mail every day. See what a pile is here this morning." And addressing himself to the telephone: "You want them changed to the corresponding seats on the opposite side of the balcony? You may make the change if you are willing to go back just one row further." Whereupon with an eraser he whitens three spaces on his balcony diagram, and with his pencil he blackens three others.

Meantime the man in the box office is insulated from the mail order man by a sort of ship's bulkhead, meeting the requests of the Caruso and Farrar enthusiasts and thinning out the little compartments which the ticket printer has four times filled. The two stars and Wagner are the excuse of the New York managers for bringing their company to a city that only the other day closed a full season of opera of its own. In other words, the Metropolitan opera company comes to Boston in 1912 with precisely the same justification as in former years; it has something exclusive which Bostonians want. If the managers of that company are primarily interested in reaping a little profit at the close of an expensive home season, or if they have some leftover engagements in their contracts which they must use up, it is all the same to the Caruso and Farrar enthusiasts and to the Wagner devotees. The two first artists of the day and two nights of German music drama are attractions that transcend ordinary local opportunity. The Metropolitan managers will not be restrained by reason of their alliance with the Boston opera from giving their prime stars a trial where at other times they have shown to such good purpose.

Although an opera company is carried on today in the manner of a public institution, instead of as a private enterprise, no director is going to let an extra audience escape him if the only trouble involved is to lengthen his season a few days. Boston is just as inviting to Mr. Gatti-Casazza, the agent of the Metropolitan stockholders, as it used to be to Mr. Grau, who was lessee of their house and equipment.

In the brilliant period of the '90's the New York company came with its stars and with its Wagnerian productions to make what it could out of a week's visit. Presumably it comes for the same reason now. The box office question was by no means certain of a satisfactory answer, even in the days of complete star casts and when the Wagnerian drama was a novelty. For see how it was on the remarkable Saturday of March 19, 1902. On the afternoon of that day Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau presented Mme. Patti in the opera "Martha" at Mechanics hall. The receipts for that matinee reached the magnificent total of \$14,000. In the evening these experts in judging public musical taste presented Tamagno in "Otello." The receipts, with the great tenor as the attraction, figured up to but \$15,000. "Statements get into print from time to time on the business showing of opera, both in the past and

in the present. These statements are seldom quoted from official records. The subject has never had the complete and authentic publicity that it might have. Robert Grau, a nephew of the illustrious impresario of the Grau name, has given much valuable information.

There is doubtless more to come when the present generation of experts in business administration studies the history of operatic finance from a documentary standpoint. The figures noted about the comparative receipts for the Patti matinee and the Tamagno evening performance could not be readily verified from treasurers' accounts. The managers of the opera 20 years ago settled up their affairs as they went along and did not bother with filling archives for future students of American business history. The Patti and Tamagno receipts are vouched for by the memory of one who was at the very center of metropolitan affairs in those days and there with authority on the question seems to end. Many figures given with all possible confidence by writers on the business side of opera probably stand on no more safe authority than some one's memory. Certain works of the former Metropolitan seasons in Boston profitable. Whatever they brought to the house was clear gain for there were no royalties to pay. In those times the exact earning power of an opera was not carefully estimated, as it is today. And the influence of a particular star on the receipts was judged by rougher methods than prevail now. On the whole, Wagner, considered in the light of the year's work, is said to have been an expense to the men who first maintained his music dramas in America.

The chief attraction of the Metropolitan opera in the '90's was just what it is today, the tenor. The famous three-man Metropolitan management of Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau depended on the attraction of De Reszke, just as the management today depends on Caruso. Under the regime of these men the De Reszke voice of remarkable adaptability to all kinds of tenor roles was introduced to America.

In the old days, before ideas of economic administration and of civic art had taken root, the Metropolitan opera was a stock company, just as it is today; but the managers took all the financial risk. They made money out of the deal if they could. The stockholders, strange to say, had a voice in the selection of singers and in fixing the repertoire. This arrangement had inconveniences which would not be endured now. The musical public has lately asserted a responsible interest in opera in a way that it did not think of doing 20 years ago. It is willing to learn hard on a few wealthy citizens, but the indications are that it will do this less and less in the future.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC.

The Symphony orchestra leaves Boston Sunday afternoon on a special train to begin its second tour of the middle West. It will travel in a train made up of three Pullmans, a diner and a baggage car. The first concert will be given in Memorial hall, Pittsburgh, on Monday evening, with Alvin Schroeder, cellist, in the solo number. Tuesday evening it will play in Convention hall, Buffalo, Wednesday evening in Grays' armory, Cleveland, Thursday evening in the City Auditorium, Canton, O., Friday evening in Powers theater, Grand Rapids, Saturday evening in Detroit armory, Detroit, and the following Monday evening in the Colonial theater, Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Schroeder will be the soloist in Detroit, Miss Florence Hinkle, soprano, will be the soloist in Pittsfield. These are the last out-of-town concerts of the year.

Master Milton Rogers of Dedham, a pupil of Benedict Fitzgerald in piano and composition, introduced his song, "Early Bittern Eyes," words by Eugene Field. Mrs. Christine Penney of Somerville sang the song and the composer, a boy of 15, was presided at the piano. The song was repeated by request. Mr. Fitz Gerald himself brought out three new songs, an "Ave Maria" sung by Mrs. Penney, "At Dawn" (Edgar Allan Poe) and "The Primrose" (Thomas Carver). Mrs. Katherine Kony of Somerville sang these in a manner to evoke expressions of enthusiasm. Mr. Fitz Gerald with John Sherwood of Cambridge played his own contents in arrangement for two pianos and this created such enthusiasm that it was repeated by common consent.

The church will be opened at 7 o'clock. Tickets are distributed from the office of the music trustees, 43 Tremont street, 905 Carney building.

The program is as follows: Mendelssohn, sonata, No. 3; Chadowick, "Requiem"; Bonnet, etude de concert; Spark, "Jesualem the Golden"; Tschakowsky, overture "1812"; Batiste, andante; Gounod, march cortege; O'Shea, "Venetian Nights"; Whiting, concert study; Faulkes, caprice; Mendelssohn, "Song of the Gesanges"; Thiele, finale.

The music department gives a chamber concert at Roxbury high school Tuesday evening, April 9, at 8 o'clock, with the following soloists: Mrs. Cora Gough Brooks, pianist; Mr. William Howard, violinist; Mr. Carl W. Dodge, violoncellist; Mrs. Wilhelmina Wright Calvert, soprano. The program includes: Trio, E minor, op. 23, Allegro; Zanzella, Scene and Aria from "Der Freischutz"; Weber, Abendlied; Nachez, Fantasie Hongroise; Nachez, Trio, D minor, op. 9, theme and variations; Rachmaninoff, The Lorys; Liszt, I Know a Little Garden Path; Arthur Foot; Joy of the Morning; Harriet Ware; Fantasie, "O Cara Memoria"; Serravallo; Trio, A minor, op. 26, Presto, Lalo.

The music department gives a chamber concert at Faneuil hall, Thursday evening, April 11, at 8 o'clock, with the following soloists: Mrs. Genevieve Baker, pianist; Mrs. Olive Whitley Hilton, violinist; Miss Virginia Stickney, violoncellist; F. Morse Wemple, baritone. The program comprises: Trio, suite, Parker; vocal selections, Faith in Spring, Schubert; Wake Not, But Hear Me, Love, Humphrey; The Two Grenadiers, Schumann; violoncello solos, Air, Bach; El-

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY
The Easter concert of the Handel and Haydn society will be held in Symphony hall Sunday evening at 7:30, when Mendelssohn's great cantata, "St. Paul" will be given. The soloists will be Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams, Miss Jennie F. W. Johnson, Mr. Franklin Rike and Mr. Earl Cartwright.

The jarewell piano recital of Vladimir de Pachmann, pianist, will be given in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, April 14, at three o'clock. Mr. de Pachmann will play works by Schubert, Saint-Saens, Mendelssohn, Liszt and Chopin.

At a recent meeting of the manuscript branch of the American Music Society several new compositions were brought to light which created no little interest.

The Apollo Club of Boston gives its fourth program of male chorus selection at Jordan hall Tuesday evening, April 9, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. Marie Sundelin, soprano, and Miss Mary Helen Pumphrey, pianist, will assist as soloists. Emil Moltenhauer will direct the music of the club, which will consist of the following selections: "The Crusaders," MacDowell; "Spin, Spin!" Jungst; four American Indian songs, Cadman; "Some Reckon Time by Stars," J. H. Rogers; "Men of Harlech," arr. by Brewer; "Invictus," Huhn; "Ave Maria," Abt; a nocturne, Prothero; "Lochinvar," Hammond. Mrs. Sundelin will sing a group of songs, and Miss Pumphrey will play a group of piano selections.

The music department of the city of Boston gives an organ recital at the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Friday evening, April 12, at 8 o'clock, with John A. O'Shea as organist. The doors

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FOR SALE OR TO LET
Beverly Farms, Mass.
Mansion House and Stable; about 8 acres of land.

J. D. K. WILLIS & CO.
50 State Street, Boston

Hotel Property for Sale
One of the most desirable summer hotels on the Maine Coast. The hotel is furnished, contains 60 sleeping rooms, 22 dining rooms, parlors, etc., and is situated on a high elevation near the seashore, and has a most excellent view of the ocean and bays, and also of the White Mountains.
In addition to the hotel, there are about 20 acres of choice shore property, making an ideal location for a club resort or for residential purposes.
Price and terms upon application.
RUFUS D. KILGORE,
MELROSE HIGHLANDS, Mass.

ELM HILL ROXBURY
For Sale—Attractive House with Garage
Excellent neighborhood, one minute from street cars, built to order for present owner, 14 rooms, hot-water heat, hardwood floors, 8200 feet of land, with beautiful shade trees. For particulars apply to Room 315, Huntington Chambers, Boston.

YOUR ROOF
GRAVEL, SLATE AND METAL ROOFING, INSULATION, SKYLIGHTS, VENTILATORS, GUTTERS AND CONDUCTORS.
Special Attention to Repairing
Artificial Stone Walks
W. A. MURTFELD CO.
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ALBERT H. WAITT AND PAUL J. BURRAGE
Real Estate Brokers and Agents
INSURANCE
For Selling, Leasing and Managing Real Estate in the Newtons
Agents for Alvord Bros. & Co., in the Territory of Newton, Newtonville, West Newton and Auburndale
MAIN OFFICE: 406 Centre St., Newton
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STONEHAM
FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—2 family houses on Main Street, in Stoneham, Mass.; all modern improvements; handy to every necessity; 7 rooms and bath; lawn, trees, hedges, flowers, best neighborhood; house back from street 125 feet; will lease with or without car; heat and water electric through Fells to Sullivan St. in 30 minutes; 20 minutes to Boston by auto; just the place for Boston business men and London etc. out of the city; garage if needed; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply in person to WENLEY N. GRAY, next house, 7 Linden St., Stoneham.

WOLLASTON PARK
For property of any description at Wollaston or Wollaston Park, call on me before buying. N. G. NICKERSON, 79 Milk St., Tel. Quincy and Boston.

FOR SALE—Single house, 8 rooms and bath, 4000 ft. land. Apply at office, 11 Larchmont St., Dorchester, or W. L. EVERETT, 19 Hamilton Pl., Boston.

MANSON
COTTAGE HOUSE PRICE
1 1/2 acres of land with mansion at almost cottage house price; 20 minutes from Park St. Address 50, Monitor.

WINTHROP HOUSE FOR SALE.
Near Cottage park, 9 rooms, in good repair, for sale on easy terms, price \$4700. Call on FLOYD & TUCKER, 24 School St., Boston.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS
And country houses, large illustrated catalogue free on application. BIRD'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 North Market St., Boston, Mass., Dept. M.

FREE CATALOGUE
SEND FOR IT NOW Real Estate Advertising, our today. ALVORD BROS., 79 MILK ST., BOSTON. Tel. 5-3

REAL ESTATE—TEXAS
A Few Early Birds
Dimmit County, Texas
WILL FIND SOME GOOD PICKING IN

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS
ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS
Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing, INSULATION, SKYLIGHTS, VENTILATORS, GUTTERS AND CONDUCTORS.
Special Attention to Repairing
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W. A. MURTFELD CO.
161 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

ALVORD BROS.,
79 MILK ST. - BOSTON

RAYMOND'S RED LETTER
describing choice selection of farms and country homes in New England; copy free.
T. H. RAYMOND,
CENTRAL SQ., CAMBRIDGE

For Sale in Lexington
Modern house of 13 rooms, located on high land in the most attractive section of Lexington; ample land, new concrete garage; garden, etc. Seen by appointment. Address 9146, Monitor. Tel. Lex. 4-4.

FURNISHED HOUSE
Furnished or unfurnished; a fine corner estate of 12 rms.; all improvements; 1 1/2 acres of land; new concrete garage; garden, etc. Seen by appointment. Address 9146, Monitor. Tel. Lex. 4-4.

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REAL ESTATE

MELROSE

"The choicest thing in Melrose." 7-room house, every modern imp., built of fine material, very attractively decorated, high-priced paper, etc., large closets, large veranda and large lot of land, best neighborhood would sell for \$4700, mortgage \$3200. Come and see this attractive place if you want to buy a great value. F. C. GURNEY, 19 Kilby St., room 1, Boston.

"Bought a Farm"—Must sell my Melrose home at best offer: 8-room modern house, best street, three minutes to everything; house in best condition; value \$3500; sell now for \$2850; part cash. C. F. HILL.

"Young Man's Home"—7 good rooms with polished floors, open plumbing, cemented cellar, gas range and set tubs, sewer connection, 12,000 feet of land, henry and 30 good hens, all for \$3250. It is a bargain; terms, C. F. HILL.

If you want to buy a farm in any location, a city home or investment property, consult C. F. HILL, Office 135 W. 2nd St., near Melrose depot. Phone Melrose 175-W, 175-R.

NANTASKET BEACH
For sale (Kerberman). New house furnished; 8 rooms, bath, laundry and shower bath.

DUXBURY BEACH
To let—Furnished house on beach, large living room, dining, kitchen, etc. 5 chambers and bath; hot water heat, gas range, water tank. G. F. MAIRSHALL, 201 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.

LINCOLN FARM—86 acres, cuts 40 tons hay, 300 cords wood; nice orchard, 100 acres; old-fashioned buildings; city water; price \$7500. BRUCE, Lexington, Mass.

LEXINGTON—House, 8 rooms, electric light, hot water heat, range, hot and cold water; 13,000 feet of land; close to stream and electric. BRUCE, Lexington, Mass.

LEXINGTON—Farm, 20 acres, celery land, 300 cords manure, horses and farming tools; modern buildings, electric lights; stock house, 1000 ft. long; price \$10,000. BRUCE, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 178-1, Lex.

Newton Highlands
Seven room modern house, hot water heat, near steam and electric. For business reasons owner will sell for \$8500.

ALVORD BROS.
79 MILK ST. - BOSTON

S. E. PARSONS
734 Dudley St., Dorchester
GUIDE posts to wealth: we have a new 3-dial that will start you on the right road. It shows a clear profit over all expenses of \$200 yearly. If you own a house, 3 furnaces, piazzas (front and back), near car lines, \$1700; this house is a bargain. S. E. PARSONS, 734 Dudley St.

GREENHOUSE
THREE HOUSES, 20x20, new 7-room bungalow, stable, 9 acres land, all in AI condition, fully stocked, good man to run the place, assessed value of the property, plants and tools thrown in; net income \$3000; good chance for man or woman who wants nice home and a good business. F. J. SKILLIN, Reading, Mass. Tel. 282-V.

FRUIT FARM BARGAIN
OWNER going to Europe will sacrifice for a quick sale; this farm would make ideal place for rest, automobile club or gentleman's estate. RANDELL, 905 Boylston St., Boston.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS
And country houses, large illustrated catalogue free on application. BIRD'S REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 North Market St., Boston, Mass., Dept. M.

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Furnished or unfurnished; a fine corner estate of 12 rms.; all improvements; 1 1/2 acres of land; new concrete garage; garden, etc. Seen by appointment. Address 9146, Monitor. Tel. Lex. 4-4.

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1 1/2 acres of land with mansion at almost cottage house price; 20 minutes from Park St. Address 50, Monitor.

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FINANCIAL

THE LOS ANGELES WAY

83%
100%
ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS
PAYABLE QUARTERLY—SECURED BY
MORTGAGES—
ON IMPROVED CITY
REAL ESTATE

A gentleman walked into the office of Messrs. Keeling & Cawthron, General Agents of the Guarantee Building and Investment Company of Los Angeles, California, a few days ago and said:

"A friend of mine, living in Terre Haute, Indiana, having heard of your Company, has asked me to drop in and have a talk with you. Now, gentlemen, tell me, just what is the nature of your business?"

"The business of this company is to buy up raw land, improve it with street work, curbing, sidewalks, etc., cut it up into lots, build houses on these lots, and sell the completed home for cash or on the monthly payment plan."

"Have you any other methods of operation?"

"Yes, the Company will buy a vacant lot anywhere in Los Angeles, that you desire; build a home according to your own plan on that lot, and then sell you the completed home for cash or on the monthly payment plan, as low as four per cent down and one per cent monthly (interest included)."

"Do you operate solely in residences?"

"No, the Company does all classes of building, including Apartment houses, hotels, and business buildings. We will build these on a percentage."

"What do you mean by a percentage?"

"We will act as your Agent, Architect, Contractor, Buyer and Builder. After completing the building, we simply add, for our profit, a reasonable percentage to the net cost of the building. In accordance with the contract, what his materials, labor and contractor's profit have cost."

"Our plan is co-operative in this way. A number of people with small amounts of money, but with the purpose of conducting the business on a large scale, combine their money in a fund of wholesale prices, cash discounts and other advantages. The combination is incorporated in accordance with the laws of the state, and each depositor is given the shares of stock, represented by the amount of money invested."

"What is back of the investment?"

"The security behind every dollar invested in this company is Real Estate owned by the Company or mortgages on improved property. No better security exists."

"What is the percentage of profits from the business?"

"The percentage of profits made in this business are larger than in any other legitimate business in Southern California."

"I am convinced that under your working plan the Stockholder is absolutely protected. This proposition will appeal more strongly to the small investor than to the larger. Am I right?"

"As a matter of fact, combined capital is combined strength. The difference is in the fact that the Company, 60,000 shares of stock in the Company, you only have the beneficial influence of 100 shares. That is, if you have several thousand stockholders owning fifty to one hundred shares each, each of you have the combined buying power of thousands of people and their friends."

"What is the par value of your stock?"

"The par value of the stock is \$1.00 per share, but at the present time is selling for \$1.15 per share, or at a premium of fifteen cents on each share."

"What dividend are you paying?"

"Nine per cent on the par value of the Preferred stock. In order to protect the investors, the Corporation of the Company has guaranteed the preferred stock at five per cent, and each fiscal year, up to the next seven per cent per annum, and then entitled the common stock to the next seven per cent per annum for the balance of the year. The balance of the year is divided into four quarters, and each quarter dividends are paid at the rate of Nine per cent per annum on the preferred shares."

"When are these dividends paid?"

"We pay a cash dividend every three months, on the first of March, June, September and December."

"I would like to know if your plan is positively correct and safe?"

"The business of this Company is conducted in such a manner that its books are always open for the inspection of any one who may care to look into them."

"How long is this business going to keep up?"

"We will keep up as long as Southern California has its splendid attractions for mankind, its ideal climate, its glorious sunshine every day of the year, as long as we have the Pacific Ocean on the West with its balmy breezes, the ideal climate for the house seeker or investor, 10 to 20 acre tracts located half a mile from railroad station and only four miles from Carlsbad Springs, the county seat, and the water supply for irrigating small tracts included in the purchase price of land. This is the finest, richest, smoothest body of land in Southern California. We want quick action on this land, and make a price 25% below other lands not so well located. We want to show you. Ask for free copy of Prospectus."

REAL ESTATE—MAINE
IN MAINE
SIX ROOM HOUSE
Building 10x20 attached; also stable, running water, 12 acres of land, but 24 hours' ride from Boston; good view of ocean, half mile distant; steam cars one mile, electric handy. Price \$5000. Address 50, Monitor.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES
BENJAMIN P. SANDS,
100 OLD SOUTH BUILDING,
has money to loan on real estate at 5%.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring results. A telephone call to 4330 Brick Bay will give you information as to terms.

WE CAN FURNISH CAPITAL
FOR any legitimate business proposition that will stand thorough investigation; address your proposition to the Corporation organized under any state law. CORPORATION SECURITY CO., 185 Summer St., Boston. Real Estate.

HOUSES TO LET
FOR RENT
ON
WEST NEWTON HILL
A single house of 11 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, in one of the best sections, near the Neighborhood Church and Brookline Country Club. Over 1500 sq. ft. of land. An unusual opportunity; rental \$100 per annum. Apply to

WATT & BURRAGE, Agents,
Telephones Newton North 374 or 375
ALLSTON—Inquire 294 Brighton Ave.; stable house, 9 rooms; fine location for practitioner.

REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK
BROOKLYN LOTS
In Marlboro, Brooklyn, N. Y.
4 lots in block G551. Reasonable.
L. C. WELLMAN, MIDDLEBORO, KY.

RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 730 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

SUMMER PROPERTY

TO LET for the SEASON of 1912
"EDGEWATER"
AT WEST FALMOUTH ON BUZZARDS BAY

House completely furnished, has four good sized sleeping porches besides servants' quarters; set bowls and high pressure water from Long Pond; extra large living room and fine dining room, both with the water outlook, open fireplace; has extra wide piazzas and copper screens throughout; besides awnings; has 125 feet water front with a 100 foot steel and concrete pier running out from the house; fine bathing and water well equipped; the fine knockabout racing boat "NOVITY" and two skiffs will go with the house; five minutes to R. R. station, stores and postoffice. Apply to

S. D. GOODENOUGH
82 Babcock St., - Brookline, Mass.

Buzzards Bay

Summer Places for Sale and Rent
POOLE & BIGELOW
Real Estate 70 Kilby St. Boston

Summer Cottage in North Conway

can be rented for the season or by the month; contains 10 rooms, furnished throughout; is supplied with town water and has modern plumbing; is located one mile from R. R. station, half way between the villages of North Conway and Bearcamp. For particulars address C. J. PHILBROOK, P. O. Box 155, Lynn, Mass.

FOR RENT IN MILTON

For summer furnished house of 10 rooms and the laundry; hardwood floors, fireplace, gas range, hot water heater and electric lights; nest close neighborhood, near trolley and steam cars. Adults preferred. Address MRS. GEO. L. HAYNES, 290 Eliot St. Milton, Mass. Tel. 924-W. Milton.

WE CAN RENT your summer cottage, no matter where located, let's tell you about our plan. NEW ENGLAND RESORT BUREAU, Inc., suite 11-12, 200 Washington St., George H. Grant, Mgr., R. E. dept.

NICEST CAMP LOT to be found 15-20 miles from Boston; water front privileges; 13,000 sq. ft. \$35; only \$3 down, \$3 per month takes 12 months. It's a bargain. Address L. F. Monitor.

DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA
Well furnished summer cottage, modern improvements, near hotels, grounds, beach, price reasonable. Address MRS. E. COPE.

CAMDEN, ME. Fully furnished
J. R. PRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS TO LET

THE PARK VALE
15 Princeton Avenue, Allston
READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY

The most attractive two and three-room apartments in Boston. Reception Hall, Kitchenette and Bath. All outside rooms. Twenty minutes to Park Street. Very near Hotel Princeton. Now open. Special representative on the premises.
W. J. McDONALD, 95 Milk St.

CHESTNUT HILL

BROOKLINE TO LET at Middlesex Circle, apt. of 7 rooms, with steam heat, continuous hot water, electric service, oak floors, large front piazzas, open plumbing, storeroom in basement, screened awnings, granite tile walks, lawns, shrubbery, near Chestnut Hill Golf Club and new Longwood Tennis Club, four minutes to trolley, three minutes to train. Each suite has frontage of 45 feet. The best planned and most attractive apartments in "Greater Boston." Restricted neighborhood, no other apartments in this locality. To be leased for one year or more at moderate rental. A few apartments for immediate occupancy, or may now be engaged for fall. Apply on premises at No. 7 Middlesex Circle, suite 2. Telephone Brookline 2879-3. Directions: Take Chestnut Hill car at subway or Brookline Village, leave at Norfolk road, walk to Middlesex road, turn to right. Or take train at South station.

FURNISHED SUITES

MODERN APARTMENTS of 6 rooms, bath, every convenience, to rent fully furnished from May or June to Oct. 1, 1912, at \$50 per month. Also most attractive suites of 4 to 7 rooms and bath, fully furnished, best Brookline location, rent \$20 to \$55 per month, including heat, etc.
J. EDWARD KIRKER
VILLAGE SQUARE, BROOKLINE
Telephone 3030, 3121

SMALL SUITES

ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—2 rooms and bath, junior and elevator service, electric light, steam heat. Apply to Janitor, 255 Mass. ave., or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

BACK BAY SUITES

BELLEVUE HALL
728 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
COR. ST. MARY'S ST.
TO LET—1, 2, 3 room suites, with bath and kitchenette, attractive large rooms, fully furnished, with all latest improvements; just completed. Apply on the premises.

Riverbank Court

END OF HARVARD BRIDGE
A very attractive suite (No. 207) of three rooms and bath; furnished until Sept. 1, or unfurnished; up one flight, Mass. ave. side. Apply office, Tel. Cambridge 2680.

SOMERVILLE To let, furnished, desirable suite of 4 rooms on Broadway, from June 1 to Oct. 1. Apply 211 Pierce Bldg., Copley sq., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 3235.

TO LET—1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; steam heated; continuous hot water. Apply to E. J. LEWIS, 250 Huntington ave., Tel. R. R. 1943-2.

BEACHTON—Furnished apartment, 2 rooms, electric lights, gas range, hot water, telephone, car pass, \$1 week. 750 Winthrop ave.

SUMMER RESIDENCE with stable, in beautiful mountain and river scenery of village of BERRY MILLS, ME.



Eight furnished rooms, newly painted, papered and screened; 5 bedrooms and large attic; 2 piazzas; running water in kitchen; 2 acres land in retired situation, close by the water, near woods, delightful walks and drives; fishing and deer-hunting; excellent road to the coast. Apply to Mr. J. D. HARDY, 10 High St., June, Summer.

COHASSET AND SOUTH SHORE

Houses for sale and to let, also building land with ocean view.
CHAS. SYLVA, Cohasset, Mass.
Telephone 335-W.

Avalon-on-the-Eggmoggin

DEER ISLE, MAINE
Arrangements can be made to secure new bungalows for the summer. (Meals can be arranged for if desired.) An opportunity is afforded to persons desiring to establish an exclusive summer colony; both land and water recreations. For particulars address N. S. Monitor Office.

SHARON, MASS.

To let, furnished, during summer school vacation, desirable 9-room house in Sharon Village, modern conveniences, telephone, electric lights, large grounds, garden, 5 minutes from steam and electric, \$100 a month. WILLIAM L. HASKELL, Sharon, or Barristers Hall, Boston.

Newton Highlands

For rent, May to October, furnished house, excellent location, 11 rooms, 2 bath rooms, servants' toilet, hardwood floors; 2 minutes to trains, 3 lines of electric; address, 28 Monitor.

TO RENT—Ideal summer home for July and August; nine furnished rooms, modern improvements, 10 minutes from trolley; access out to neighboring lakes. Correspondence solicited. Address Lock Box 404, Waterbury, Conn.

SUMMER COTTAGES, camps and bungalows for rent; we've probably got just what you want. NEW ENGLAND RESORT BUREAU, Inc., suite 11-12, 200 Washington St., George H. Grant, Mgr., R. E. dept.

SUMMER COTTAGES—N. H.

TO LET—Sunapee Lake, N. H.

An airy, cool six-room cottage, convenient to Sunapee harbor; price reasonable. Apply to MRS. JOHN HERRICK, 502 Fortierville ave., Chicago, Ill.

Gainsborough Street

Attractive suites of five to seven rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc. supplied.
\$575 TO \$725 PER YEAR.

Apply to

E. E. MARDEN,
69 GAINSBOROUGH STREET, or
EDWARD PEIRCE,
10 BROAD STREET, ROOM 5

FURNISHED SUITES

2 or 4 rooms, private bath, kitchenette, elevator and janitor service. Steam heat, continuous hot water. \$30 to \$40 per month. 705-708 Hunt. ave. Tel. Brook. 2293.

Burton Halls & Bromley Court

—best equipped heated suites in Cambridge; every modern service; near colleges and new subway. Rentals \$30 to \$50. Personal attention. Tel. Camb. 477. GEO. A. GILES, 689 Mass. Ave., Cambridge.

TO LET

At Beverly Hall, 280 Commonwealth ave., 123 room suites with bath and kitchenette, all modern improvements. Apply on the premises (next to Synagogue).

APARTMENTS TO RENT

Furnished 7-room apartment, Back Bay, for summer months; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Tel. 815-W. R.

To Sublet on Beacon Hill

Attractive, cool apartment for summer months. Address X 29, Monitor. Telephone HENSLAY COURT—619 MASSACHUSETTS AV. near Harvard College and new subway. First class apartments. Apply to Janitor or Clerk, Cambridge 2340 or 1576-1.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul St., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branches organizations: "A month's Sunday school at The Mother Church at 10:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

APARTMENTS TO LET

THE GLADSTONE

Accessible to all parts of Boston and suburbs. An exceptionally well run, large apartment house for permanent and temporary guests, with non-housekeeping suites now from 2 rooms, with bathroom, unfurnished or furnished and in the autumn housekeeping suites from 5 rooms. Excellent cafe. It is a first-class hotel, with modest prices. At 677 Dudley, cor. Magnolia and Alexander Sts. The Gladstone is 8 minutes from foot of Summer St. by steam and 20 from its head by electric. Illustrated booklets, J. D. HARDY, 10 High St., June, Summer.

BROOKLINE NORMAN COURT

Three car lines. Housekeeping and non-housekeeping suites of 2 to 6 rooms and bath. Cafe next door. Rental \$35 to \$55. Concessions to first-class tenants. Apply to janitor or any broker.

BROOKLINE

TO SUBLET for the summer, 7-room apartment, furnished, near Reservoir station; pleasant, quiet location; Beacon St. and Commonwealth ave. cars. 4 Colliston road, suite 1.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE

SUITE FOR SALE—All modern improvements; all light sunny rooms; mahogany and oak furniture. Between Norway and Massachusetts avenues on Huntington avenue. I will sell low as am leaving city. Furnishings practically new. Address X 10, Monitor Office, Suite 3.

APARTMENTS WANTED

TWO LADIES for nominal rent desire to occupy furnished apartment for the summer months. Address Y 25, Monitor Office.

REAL ESTATE—NEW HAMPSHIRE

Ideal Country Place
Situated in Hampton, N. H., 48 miles from Boston on B. & M. R. R., also on line of electric; fine view of ocean; house built of field-stone and wood, with overhanging roof and wide veranda on three sides; 7 large and 2 small rooms, large closets, pantries, etc.; hardwood floors and superbly finished throughout. French doors, oak paneling, oak glass doors, electric light, telephone installed, furnace, range, large fireplace in living room, serious complete, and water supply; modern poultry houses, new lawns; only occupied few months; everything rent; an unusual opportunity will sell furniture if desired; moving to California. Address owner, MRS. J. B. HART, Hampton, N. H.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

APPLE FARM, 300 TREES, 8530 cash; 128 acres, overlooking lake, 2500 cash; 14-story house, 5 rooms first floor; large barn and stable; great potato land, more than enough wood to pay for it; between Portland and Farmington. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 204 Washington St., Boston.

LELAND FARM AGENCY

Weekly circular
of real estate, a postal card agency, 204 Washington St., Boston.

STUDIOS

Splendid, Spacious Studios
photo or artist, with developing and printing rooms; and business chamber having room adjoining; price reasonable. ALLEN HALL BLDG., 284 Boylston St., Tel. R. B. 091

WANTED—HOUSES TO RENT

WANTED 7 or 8-room house, modern conveniences, within 50 miles of Boston. Address X 28, Monitor.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Toupees
GUARANTEED
MME. PEAL & SON
310 Taylor Arcade
Cleveland, O. AFTER.

RESTAURANTS

Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant
A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.
115 Washington St., ST. LOUIS
Phone Bell Main 812.
Special Dining Room on second floor for Ladies

CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

Willington Plates and Papers
Sole Importers and U. S. Agents
of the plates and papers sent free on request; also our price list, containing complete prices of photo papers, plates, chemicals and supplies, with prices of developing, printing and enlarging.

RALPH HARRIS & CO.

26-30 Bromfield Street, Boston.

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

Fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs at wholesale prices. Transplanting a specialty; also pruning and grafting. Advice and estimates cheerfully given. A. F. STEVENS, JR. & CO., WELLESLEY, MASS.

CARPENTERS AND REPAIRERS

A. H. CLARKE
Carpenter, Refrigerators and stove fixtures a specialty. Work done and repairing of all kinds. 2 IVANHOE ST., off Dedham.

PATENTS

C. S. GOODING
Registered Attorney PATENTS
28 School St., Boston. Established 29 years.

POST CARDS

CALIFORNIA POST CARDS, 9 different. Address THE WORLD'S FAIR POST CARD CLUB, 154 Market St., San Francisco.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Silver mesh bag marked K. C. Monitor. Reward and no questions asked. Tel. Roxbury 1119. Address X 25, Monitor.

AUTOMOBILES

THOMAS MOTOR CARS

Here are some REAL BARGAINS in renewed cars. Don't fail to see them.

1911 Thomas 6-40 — 7 1909 Thomas 6-70 — 5 pass.
1910 Thomas 6-70 — 5 1909 Thomas 4-60 — 7 pass.

Also other high-grade Cars as follows:

1911 White Gas 40 H. P. 1911 Interstate 50—5 pass
—7 pass. 1910 Buick Model 16—4 pass.
1910 Franklin Model H. 1911 Herreshoff—5 pass.
6 cyl.—7 pass.

TELEPHONE FOR A DEMONSTRATION. THEY ARE GUARANTEED.

THOMAS MOTOR CAR CO. of Boston

915 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON.

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New Dog and Puppy Bread and Cat Crumbs
Makes the Best Food for Your Pets

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Can be had at
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FURNISHED
Single and connect-
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beautiful outlook,
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The color, the striping, the metal trimmings, the inside finish, the contour, all details are uniform with the car to which they are to be attached; made to fit Buick, Cadillac, Chalmers, E-M-F, Hudson, Maxwell, Mitchell, Overland, Oakland, Packard, Premier, Regal. For sale by

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S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS for hatching; Cook and Owen farms strain, \$2 per setting. J. O. FRISBOPPE, Medway, Mass. Tel. F. D., No. 1.

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THE MOSLER SAFE CO.

51 SUDBURY STREET

MANUFACTURERS OF

Office, House and Bank Safes

Catalogue and Prices Upon Application

SALESMEN WANTED

CORPORATION, established six years, enjoying the unique distinction of being the only producer of its kind in the United States, and having a world-wide market for its products, desires to engage the services of a few high-grade stock salesmen to dispose of a block of its shares preferred as to dividends. A splendid opportunity for the right men to represent a clean, high-grade investment. Only those with established clientele wanted. Address, giving references and full particulars, E. H. HAGBERG, Secretary, Lowell, Vermont.

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If your weekly income is less than \$25.00 and you are worth more, write us about yourself. THE BULLARD COMPANY, 40 Cornhill, Boston.

WANTED—Agents to sell product that reduces the high cost of living. Sample free. FARMELTZ MFG. CO., Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

LIVE AGENTS ARE COINING MONEY with our outfit which doubles the life of auto tires. J. E. W. GREENE, Box 172, Newport, O.

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AN AGREEABLE, energetic lady, not too young, from 9 to 5 daily; church member or former school teacher preferred; business experience not absolutely requisite; fair pay with increase. Call after 10 a. m., ELDRIDGE, 181 Tremont St., Boston.

WANTED—A lady of refinement to sell women's neckwear and hosiery; to call on private customers; only those with a connection need apply. Address Y 62, Monitor.

SITUATIONS WANTED

STENOGRAPHER DESIRES A POSITION. Competent, reliable, has had 4 years' experience. Address 8 114, Monitor.

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A complete file of The Christian Science Monitor since it started Nov. 25, 1908, any edition, for a historical society. Address CIRCULATION DEPT., The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass.

WITH OUR ADVERTISEMENTS

Marketing de luxe, and bargain marketing at that, is what is held out by the Henry Siegel Company to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. What is believed to be the greatest sale of groceries ever held in Boston is to be conducted by this firm all next week. The grocery store of this large department house is one of the largest and best in the city. Everything in it is of reliable quality and yet sold at lower prices than are usually offered on this line of goods. In these days when so much is heard about the high cost of living a reduction in the price of food-stuffs is the most practical, the most welcome, and results in the end in the largest savings of all the things that fall to the housewife to buy.

This firm makes a point of always having its groceries marked at a low figure, but for this sale special prices are made on practically everything. It will pay to lay in supplies now for weeks to come. The householder visiting the place will find many things that appeal to her at once at being especially appropriate for the oncoming warm spring days. Salt meats are particularly relished at this season and hams, Cuddey's, the Berwick and the Niagara ham special, hams that are said by many to be without an equal, so tender, fine flavored and mild are they, are offered at a bargain. A ham such as these will last indefinitely, or can be kept for weeks before it is used at all. The same is true of the sugar cured bacon. For variety are shoulders of pork and salt pork.

Then there is onion salad in large hot, an appetizing relish for cold meats. Salad oil, in special demand now with the oncoming of fresh cucumbers and tomatoes, and cooking oil, have been marked at very low prices. There are all kinds of canned goods, canned vegetables which are used more or less all summer long, so good are they, and so convenient to use, even though the markets may be overflowing with green things; and cans of delicious fruits, jams and jellies, canned salmon, herring and sardines, excellent for the midday lunch and just the thing for the picnic of a few weeks hence, and the present excursions into the highways and byways of the countryside.

The usual cooking articles such as flour, pie crust, cake, corn cake, graham, buckwheat and panake flour, tapioca, sugar, baking powder, syrup, olives, fancy wafers, laundry and cleaning articles, everything that can be thought of and quite a few that seldom are, are offered at bargain prices in this special sale. All of these can be bought in quantity or in single packages, pounds or cans.

Purchasers are received in a pleasant order room arranged for their convenience and comfort and there clerks will bring to them samples of anything they

Supplies for Women and the Home

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

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Everything in Aluminum

SEE OUR PRICES

Presents for Brides:

CHOCOLATE POTS, OLD ENGLISH DESIGNS

Serving Trays \$1.40 to \$5.00
Fireless Cookers \$7.00 to \$16.00

Camp, Auto and Boating Outfits:

Alcohol Stoves 50 to \$5.00
Chafing Dishes \$5.00 to \$15.00

SPECIAL SALE OF DOUBLE BOILERS AND SAUCEPANS.
Kitchen Ware. Kitchen Tables Covered, prices according to size.
Sheet Aluminum for Auto Running Boards.

ALUMINUM REPAIRING

ALUMINUM SOLDER CO. of Boston, Inc.
148 BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

WITH ADVERTISERS

(Continued from page twenty-nine)

is fine mahogany paneling with adjustable "dividers" which make it possible to make what are known as unit displays of merchandise. By means of this instead of the old-fashioned crowded display, it is possible to do as is done at the present, exhibit a man's suit with hat, shirt, tie, hose, gloves, and even the cane in one unit. This gives the prospective buyer an opportunity to see the result of harmoniously selected clothing and furnishing goods. Several such sets in the present display give an excellent idea of the most fashionable ideas in the combinations of colors and materials. Another advantage of this arrangement is that a section may be dressed at any time and the display thus kept constantly new without the time and labor involved in dressing the entire window.

The windows are brilliantly illuminated at night giving the store one of the most elaborate display fronts in the city.

The life out of doors has begun. He who has a horse or an auto takes advantage of them to get out in the open. When it comes to seem as though there is no time of the year so beautiful as spring, and the desire is to go on, on, on, among green fields and budding trees and parting stream and by sparkling breakers as far as the day will carry one. This means that the horse and carriage must have its new dress, too, and the hands must be covered with gloves that will keep them warm and protect them from wind and dust. The London Harness Company of 176 Devonshire street and 27 Federal street, Boston, Mass., imports the best things of this kind, and keeps a full line of them. Single breast collar and harness, single harness or Victoria harness, single station wagon harness, English plaid leggings, saddles and riding boots are but a few of the things that are carried by this firm for the horse, stable and traveler. The new spring shade of riding and driving gloves for men is cream.

There are certain traditional days in the year when candy is a necessity. Tomorrow is one of them. Tomorrow is a day when the pleasant custom of giving small gifts of love, friendship and good will obtains among a number of persons. Dainty confections are a favorite for this purpose, and special candies in boxes and baskets have been prepared for the purpose by Huyler, whose three stores on Boylston, Tremont and Court streets attract the eyes of all who pass with their attractive display of sweets. Special gift boxes, beautifully with ribbons and flowers, and handsome, trimmed baskets with Huyler's boxes make a gift that may be sent to any one and will give pleasure wherever they go. Beverly chocolates are new. They have delicious centers with a bitter-sweet coating.

Special candies are made for the dinner, luncheon and supper that are to mark the next few weeks. Freshness and high quality of all its goods are absolutely guaranteed to the purchaser by Huyler. The warm weather creating a demand for cooling drinks, the Huyler mountains are supplied with all the old favorites and some delicious new ones.

Uncommonly attractive suits for young girls are being shown by Meyer Donahoe & Co. at their store at the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets. They are designed on noticeably youthful lines and have decidedly youthful trimmings. This is a departure from the last few years which has dressed the young girl very much like her mother and will be pleasing both to the girl and all who look at her. A pleasing feature of the suits is their moderate prices. They have been marked at an unusually small profit. The department devoted to garments for young girls has been greatly improved.

Young men are quite as much concerned about the new spring garments they shall wear as are women about theirs and the older men take as much interest in such things as do the younger. Aside from any vanity connected with

it is a generally recognized duty for a man as well as a woman to look as well as circumstances allow. Personal taste and discrimination in selecting one's wardrobe have about as much to do with a good appearance as the amount of money expended. The man who has spent a good deal on his outfit sometimes does not look as well as he who has spent little. Much depends on knowing how and where to buy. L. P. Hollander & Co. carry clothes of excellence for both men and young men. Sack and Norfolk suits and top coats for both the older and the younger sets are carried, as well as college suits for youths from 14 to 19 years of age. A special value is being offered in two-piece English suits in blue and two shades of gray flannel.

The busy man, so occupied during the day that he has not a moment to give to that important subject of what he shall wear, appreciates the Chamberlain, a store that is open in the evening, giving him an opportunity to make his selections at leisure. Chamberlain carries three lines of hats which it controls exclusively in Boston. One is the Royal Luxury, one the Beauséjour and the other the Revelation. Chamberlain's no-ris gloves besides being a comfort and a convenience look better after a little wearing than the glove that has been sewed up by the home amateur. Among the new neckwear are crocheted ties, Cheney silk cravats and Keiser's accordion weaves. Chamberlain has two stores, one at 659 and the other at 637 Washington street.

Baby, too, is having his lining. Smith's Baby Shop at 270 Boylston street has been having its opening of pretty things for the littlest people. Daintiness itself characterizes it and Paris, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and other far-away lands have contributed of their best for the comfort and happiness of the wee folk. Besides being pretty their styles are sensible. Baby can romp and play in freedom without anybody's thinking of the woe of torn or soiled garments.

LEXINGTON PLANS FOR REHEARSAL OF THE SCENES OF 1775

LEXINGTON, Mass., (Samuel J. Elder of Winchester, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, will be the orator at the Patriots day commemorative meeting to be held by the Lexington Historical Society in the town hall on the eve of April 19. Mr. Elder's subject will be "What led up to Lexington?"

The celebration on Patriots day will be opened at sunrise with ringing of church bells and a flag raising on the common by a detail of the Minute Men. There will also be parade at sunrise over the route of Paul Revere starting from the East Lexington railroad station and marching up Massachusetts avenue to the battle green and then along Hancock street. The lineup will include the Lexington drum corps and the Hancock grammar school color guard.

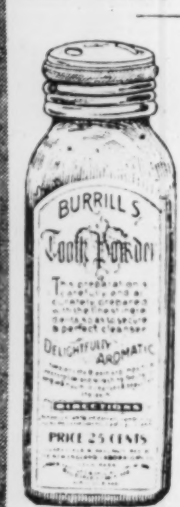
At 10 o'clock there is to be a large parade. The line of march will take in the principal streets of the town. The Minute Men, under the command of Maj. Alfred Pierce and Adj. George F. Reed, the Lexington drum corps, the school color guard and guests, will be in line.

A band concert will be given on the common at 2:30 in the afternoon by the Waltham Watch Company Band. The day will close with the annual club ball of the Old Belfry Club at the town hall in the evening.

Herbert G. Locke, chairman; Willard G. Hill and Capt. Charles G. Kauffmann, comprise the committee in charge of exercises in the town hall on April 18. The committee in charge of the entire celebration is: Herbert G. Locke, chairman; Maj. Alfred Pierce and Paymaster Christopher S. Ryan of the Minute Men.

BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

A preparation that has won praise throughout this entire country.



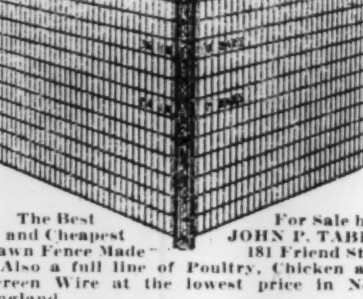
It not only cleanses and whitens the teeth, but imparts a delightful fragrance to the mouth and breath that lingers for hours.

Just say Burrill's and your dealer will not substitute.

Sold Everywhere for 25c.

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The Best and Cheapest Lawn Fence Made. Also a full line of Poultry, Chicken and Screen Wire at the lowest price in New England.

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Bookbinding of every description.

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229 N. W. Holliston St., Boston, Mass., California; books, pictures, cards, notions.

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YOUNG ELIMINATE all element of chance or uncertainty if your contract calls for an

Estey Pipe Organ

Your correspondence is respectfully solicited.

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WEBER PIANO PLAYER, to be sold at a bargain; plays both 65 and 88-note models; handsome in all finish mahogany case, carefully selected for private use. Has all latest improvements; cost new one year ago \$600 and is in perfect condition. Address W. 23, Monitor.

MASON & HAMLIN LIZST ORGAN

FOR SALE—Rare bargain for a church or society. J. R. COLLITT, 100 Galusha St., S. 1st, Boston.

WESLEYAN MEN DINE IN BOSTON

With about 30 attending, a joint dinner of the Wesleyan young people, undergraduates living in Boston and vicinity and sub-freshman guests, was held last evening at the Copley square hotel.

G. C. Douglass '98, president of the Alumni Association, was toastmaster, and there were short speeches by F. I. Brown '98; B. E. Sibley '98; Clarence Newton '92; A. K. Dearborn '96; R. W. Rice '98; W. D. Brown '93; J. W. Cowan '96; J. Morningstar '11; G. L. Buck '13; A. B. Bruner '13, and A. I. Prince '15.

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(REAL WOOD—NOT A PRINTED IMITATION)

Among the many other advantages of these Veneers, the fact that in narrow halls and spaces it takes up no more room than paper and looks like finest cabinet work, must not be overlooked.

SPURR VENEER CO.

75 WASHINGTON STREET NORTH, BOSTON, MASS.

WYANDOTTE Building Detergent

(Cleaning and Scouring Powder)

IT CLEANS But does not scratch or injure TILE, MARBLE, MOSAIC, RUBBER, TILING AND MATS, UNPAINTED WOODWORK, KITCHEN UTENSILS, ENAMELWARE, BATH TUBS, WASH BOWLS, ETC.

IT POLISHES BRASS, COPPER, TIN, STEEL, ALUMINUM.

IT REMOVES GREASE SPOTS from the marbles, RUST and other STAINS from the Enamel or Porcelain without scratching. INK, PAINT and other STAINS on the hands quickly disappear when Wyandotte Detergent is applied to them.

PACKED—5-lb. sacks, 35c. each; 75-lb. kegs, 5c. per lb.; 250-lb. bins, 4c. per lb.

QUALITY—PURITY—LUXURY HARRISON ECONOMY COMPANY, 57 DORCHESTER EXTENSION, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

FOR DESSERT

Swampscott Sparkling Gelatine.



FREE SAMPLE PACKAGE

Mailed if you give us name of your grocer.

Swampscott Gelatine Co., BOSTON, MASS.

President Taft Believes

In Stating Facts About Advertising

More than a million men have proved our claims about Egyptian Deodorizer and Aero-fume and recognize its high quality and remarkable efficiency. It clears the atmosphere of all unpleasant odors and leaves a fascinating perfume that stays in the air.

Try it in your own home, the results will please you. Sold by all dealers. Box of 16 Packages with holder 25c.

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Makers of Cando, the Best Silver Polish

The Original and Only ECONOMIC TOP

To fit all gas stoves. Improved and different from all others. Don't be deceived. Patented June, 1901.



One burner heats entire top. Mail order filled at once. Send name and number of stove. Price \$3.50; express paid up to 75c. Territorial agents wanted. Made only by GAS STOVE IMP. CO., 54 and 56 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

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PACKING, SHIPPING

Estimates furnished without charge. Send for descriptive booklet.

Telephone 323 Roxbury

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LIGHT LUNCH AND HOME COOKED FOOD.

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HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF 2ND HAND FURNITURE AND RUGS. CASTLE FURNITURE CO., 377 TREMONT ST. TEL. TREMONT 983.

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SCREENS for Windows

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SHOE REPAIRING

ALL HAND WORK; satisfaction guaranteed; work called for and delivered. N. E. SHOE REPAIRING CO., 262A Mass. av. Tel. B. B. 3556-W.

Use the B-B Dustless Mop

for Your Hardwood Floors

IT makes hardwood floors look like new. Cleans them easily, quickly and thoroughly. The B-B Dustless Mop is a dry mop treated in such a way that it picks up and holds every particle of dust it touches. No dust is raised. No dust is scattered. No dust is left. All the dust clings to the B-B Mop until washed out with warm water and soap. Can be washed as often as necessary without lessening its efficiency in the least. The B-B Dustless Mop saves much labor, is cleanly, thorough and quick. Price 30 cents. Write any dealer.

All black mops are not B-B Mops. The genuine B-B Dustless Mop has here and there a yellow thread. To avoid substitutes look for the yellow thread.

If your dealer does not carry B-B Dustless Mops, send us his name and we will send you Express Prepaid, Without Charge.

all of the following B-B Dustless Specialties: B-B Dustless Mop, B-B Dustless Dust Cloth, B-B Bric-a-brac Duster, B-B Wonder Cloth (for silver, etc.) Use them today. If you like them send us \$1.00, otherwise return them without paying a cent.

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This FOUNTAIN absolutely purifies all sediment. UNGLAZED POROUS PORCELAIN FILTER. Careful families USE IT.

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cleanly and durable, more so than any other form of floor covering—Nothing but the very best of linseed oil and the best quality of cork can enter into Scotch Linoleums—They are thoroughly seasoned before they are placed on sale.

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Our showing presents the most varied and handsomest array of conventional designs we've ever shown—as well as many wood effects and plain colors.

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The Old Reliable CANDO SILVER POLISH

For your choice Silver, Gold, Jewelry, Cut Glass, China, etc.

IT RESTORES THE LUSTRE WITHOUT INJURY.

CANDO is the ideal Silver Polish, because it represents the highest standard of quality known to this age. The conservative and reliable manufacturer and dealer, whose statement you can rely upon, recommends and sells to you goods that have stood the test for quality and merit. These concerns do not advocate cleaning preparations containing so-called electric acids which work magic upon your silver. Why? For the same reason that you cannot afford to use them. Thousands of dealers recommend CANDO. It is always reliable. Ask your dealer, and insist that you get CANDO.

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Protect the Top of Your Dining Table

FROM THE HEAT BY USING A

Bunker Hill Asbestos Table Cover

Made to fit all sizes of tables. Made with removable slips; also extra leaves and mats of the same material. We carry a complete line of

Everything in Asbestos

Including all kinds of Pipe Covering Material, and will be pleased to furnish men to apply the same. If the steam pipes in your house are not covered, let us show you that you are LOSING MONEY.

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Interior Decorators, Willow and Rattan Furniture, Oriental Rugs

We manufacture our own Portieres, Inside Window Draperies, Cushions and Hand-Drawn Screen Curtains.

Tel. May. 1922-W. 1 WASHINGTON STREET.

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QUICK CATCH CLIPS hold the ironing cover tight and smooth without sewing or tacking. A solid cover can be taken off in a clean one put on in half a minute. Every woman who does her own ironing needs these time and labor savers. Hundreds of thousands in use. Can be attached in five minutes by any woman—last for years. Most hardware and department stores have Quick Catch Clips. If yours has not, send 25c in coin to

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Wearing Rubbers The Shoe Polish Powder. Will not DRY UP or FREEZE. A package makes enough polish to SHINE A PAIR OF SHOES ONE YEAR (a coating lasts 1 to 2 weeks or more). The whole family's shoes, black or tan. SO FAST! WON'T SMUT. Longer time between coatings. So many more shines in a package (equals ten 10c bottles). Price 25c.

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No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar, 60 lbs. pressure. Furnished with Hand, Gasoline or Electric Pump. Electric Lighting Plants at prices within the reach of all. Write for Catalogue to: Lunt-Moss Co., 42 S. Market St., Boston.

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Ostrich and Willow Plumes

We are anticipating a great business this Spring, and are offering exceptional prices on all plumes.

QUALITY: Each feather is glossy, wide, hard fibred and of French curl.
GUARANTY: We guarantee every feather to be the best of its class that money can buy.
PRICES: We quote prices on but a few lots, but have many hundred special values.

Lot	Description	Formerly	Now
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Minneapolis

LADIES' FURNISHINGS

A. L. VROOMAN, Importer of Gloves, Fans, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Fine Under

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Stocks on New High Level, Closing Strong

STOCK MARKET IS STILL DOMINATED BY BULL TRADERS

Week's Results Show Good Net Gains and Highest Average Prices of the Year Have Been Reached

LOCALS ARE STRONG

More optimism prevails in trading circles as a result of higher security prices. The general feeling among stock market operators continues bullish. The further the market advances the more reasons are forthcoming for the rise. Much bullish talk is indulged in. Tips about this and that stock are numerous.

The net results of the week show big gains. Many stocks are selling at the highest of the year, and some are above last year's highest. The industrial average above last year's high average, and the railroad average somewhat below last year's high. The average price of 20 leading industrials and railroads is now above last year's average at this time.

The opening in New York and Boston was strong today. Reading, Union Pacific, the Rock Island issues, Utah Copper, Canadian Pacific and the equipment stocks were in especial demand in New York.

On the local exchange Butte & Superior was particularly strong. There was good buying of Old Colony Mining and Mayflower. Utah Consolidated declined abruptly.

A strong tone continued throughout the short session. Reading opened up 1/2 at 163 1/2 and advanced well above 164. Union Pacific opened up 1/2 at 173 1/2 and advanced more than a point further. Steel opened up 1/2 at 71 1/2 and advanced a point further.

Toledo, St. Louis & Western preferred opened up 1/2 at 32 1/2 and rose three points. The common also had a good gain. American Car & Foundry opened up 1/2 at 37 1/2 and sold well above 38. American Can common and preferred, American Sugar, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Rock Island issues were conspicuous in the advance.

On the local exchange Utah Consolidated opened up 1/2 at 16 1/2 and dropped three points further before rallying. Butte & Superior opened up 1/2 at 29 1/2 and advanced a point further. Old Colony Mining opened up 1/2 at 10 and improved fractionally. Mayflower rose more than two points. Some fractional recessions were made by other copper stocks. Both markets closed strong.

COST OF SUBURBAN SERVICE.

CHICAGO—While 15 per cent of Chicago & Northwestern's passenger train mileage is suburban, 30 per cent of passenger train consumption of fuel is in suburban service. Northwestern announces pending increase in suburban fares of 10 per cent to 15 per cent. Expert railroading has developed economy in fuel in freight service, but has made no headway in passenger train service.

LONDON HOLIDAY

LONDON—Today is a stock exchange holiday.

DIVIDENDS

The West Pennsylvania Traction Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 15 to holders of record April 8.

The directors of the Northwestern Yeast Company have placed the stock on a regular basis of 6 per cent dividends quarterly, or 24 per cent a year. The concern formerly paid 3 per cent quarterly and 12 per cent extra at the end of each year.

Quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock of American Beet Sugar Company will be paid May 15 to stock of record about three weeks previous to that date. In October, 1911, a dividend of 5 per cent was declared to be paid quarterly during the ensuing year. The remaining disbursement under this declaration will be paid Aug. 15.

The directors of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company declared a stock dividend of 33 1/3 per cent subject to action by the stockholders to approve the necessary increase in stock at a meeting called for April 24. The company is declared to be doing the largest business in its history and earning at the rate of more than 40 per cent on its stock. It is understood that the present 20 per cent rate will be maintained on the entire capitalization which, with the increase proposed, will be less than \$20,000,000.

The General Motors Company has declared a dividend on its preferred stock at the rate of 7 per cent per annum for the period of seven months to May 1, 1912, payable May 1, 1912, to stockholders of record of April 15. The dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum for seven months amounts to 4 1/2 per cent. Hitherto dividends on the preferred stock were paid April 1 and October 1 of each year. The dividend dates were changed to May 1 and November 1, which makes the dividend on May 1912, cover a period of seven months.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alcoa	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Aluminum	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4
Am Ag Chem	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Ag Chem pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Can	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Can pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Car Frndy	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Iron	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Lined Oil	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am Loco	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Malt	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am Malt pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Smelting	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am Smelting pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Steel	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Steel pf.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Sugar	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Am T. & T.	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Am Writing Pa.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Anacostia	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Atchafalpa	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Baldwin	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Baldwin pf.	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Barre	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
B. R. T.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Ca Pacific	245 1/2	245 1/2	245 1/2	245 1/2
Cent Leather	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Cent Leather pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Ches & Ohio	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Ch. & Gt West	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Ch. & Gt West pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Ch. & N. W.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Ch. & N. W. pf.	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Chino	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Chino pf.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Cons Gas	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Corn Products	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Corn Products pf.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Del & Hudson	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
D. S. & A. pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Erie	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Erie pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Gen Electric	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
Gen Motor	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Gen Motor pf.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Goldfield	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gt Nor. pf.	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Gt Nor. pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Harvester	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Harvester pf.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Inter-Met	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Inter-Met pf.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Int Marine	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Int Marine pf.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Int Pump	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Int Pump pf.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Iowa	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Iowa pf.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Kan & Tex	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Kan & Tex pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Laclede Gas	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Laclede Gas pf.	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Lehigh Valley	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
L. & N.	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Mackay Cos	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Mackay Cos pf.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Marietta	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
M. & St. L.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
M. & St. L. pf.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
M. & St. L. pf.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Missouri Pacific	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Nevada Cons	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Nat Biscuit	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Nat Biscuit pf.	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Nat Enameling	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Nat Enameling pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
N. Y. Central	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. & D.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. & D. pf.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Norfolk & Western	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Norfolk & Western pf.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Norfolk & Western pf.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Norfolk & Western pf.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2

MORE CONFIDENCE IS EXPRESSED IN BUSINESS LINES

Trade Shows General Expansion Although There Are Both Favorable and Unfavorable Conditions

CLEARINGS LARGER

More confidence is generally entertained as to business than has been noted in several months. In fact, the outlook seems brighter, notwithstanding the labor situation and uncertainties of a presidential election than it has been for more than a year. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

The growth of business confidence, which is so plainly in evidence, may be greater than the growth in business activity, but the latter steadily increases and is, moreover, supported by substantial contributions to the soundness of general conditions.

The better sentiment prevailing in most of the markets is so clearly revealed in the reports which come from the different sections of the country and notably from the leading centers of the West and South.

While the cotton goods markets are slightly less active demand for spot goods continues steady and prices rule very firm, with jobbers doing a much better business than at this time a year ago. Cotton goods for immediate delivery are scarce. Export trade is very large. A number of small inquiries have been received from China, though no business has been done.

In woolen goods there is a broad distribution of staple products.

A better tone marks the footwear market, but trading is not active as yet. The leather trade continues to increase in activity week by week, and prices rule decidedly strong on all varieties, especially so on sole and belting leather.

Trade in domestic packer hides is moderate and prices on most varieties are firm. A feature is the inquiry for packer spread native steers ahead of the end of the year, and bids are reported for these hides at prices which are above any previous record.

Bradstreet's State of Trade says: While good and bad conditions conspire to give an irregular appearance to trade, there is an undeniably better feeling in evidence in the larger lines of wholesale and retail trade, except in the sections immediately affected by unfavorable happenings.

Good features are the arrival of fairly settled spring weather at many points, the appearance of hitherto belated Easter demand at retail, further improvement in iron and steel, and the settlement of many labor disputes in the textile and other trades by the granting of higher wages.

On the other hand, damaging floods and the idleness of nearly 400,000 coal miners tend to restrict seasonal activities. On balance, however, the feeling, as above stated, is better than at any previous date this year.

Bank clearings for the week ending with April 4 aggregate \$3,727,293,000, an increase of 12 per cent over the like week in 1911.

Business failures for the week ending April 4 were 261, against 236 in the like week of 1911, 240 in 1910, 227 in 1909 and 258 in 1908.

Trade in Canada continues satisfactory, though the weather, while favorable for farmers, has been unfavorable for distribution of goods. Dry goods are in demand, spring goods are moving in volume and some retailers are noted. Retail trade is fair and metals are in request. Business failures for the week terminating with Thursday number 23, which contrasts with 23 in the corresponding week of 1911.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY.

Fourth week March	\$674,734	Increase
Fourth week March	\$674,734	1911
Fourth week March	\$674,734	1910
Fourth week March	\$674,734	1909
Fourth week March	\$674,734	1908

TEXAS & PACIFIC

Fourth week March	\$72,985	Increase
Fourth week March	\$72,985	1911
Fourth week March	\$72,985	1910
Fourth week March	\$72,985	1909
Fourth week March	\$72,985	1908

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & COLUMBIAN RY.

Fourth week March	\$1,013,348	Increase
Fourth week March	\$1,013,348	1911
Fourth week March	\$1,013,348	1910
Fourth week March	\$1,013,348	1909
Fourth week March	\$1,013,348	1908

DENVER & RIO GRANDE

Fourth week March	\$285,500	Increase
Fourth week March	\$285,500	1911
Fourth week March	\$285,500	1910
Fourth week March	\$285,500	1909
Fourth week March	\$285,500	1908

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT

Fourth week March	\$801,420	Increase
Fourth week March	\$801,420	1911
Fourth week March	\$801,420	1910
Fourth week March	\$801,420	1909
Fourth week March	\$801,420	1908

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adventure	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Anacostia	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Batoplas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Calumet & Ariz	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	489 1/2	489 1/2	489 1/2	489 1/2
Centennial	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Copper Range	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Franklin	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Granby	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Green-Cannana	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
La Salle	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Mayflower	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Mohawk	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Nevada Cons	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Nipissing	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
North Butte	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Old Colony Min	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Old Dominion	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Oreocla	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Quincy	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Santa Fe	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Shannon	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Shattuck & Ariz	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
St Mary's	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Superior	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Tamarrack	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Trinity	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
U. S. Smelting	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
U. S. Smelting pf.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Utah Cons	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Utah Copper	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Victoria	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Wyandot	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

East Boston 14 1/2 15 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2

TELEPHONES

American.....	145½	146	145¼	145¾
New England	158¼	158¼	158¼	158¼

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

ERA OF ENTHUSIASM
IN FRANCE PUZZLES
CAPITALS OF EUROPE

Patriotic Nation Cheers Its
Army and Builds Its
Air Fleet, Yet Seemingly
Draws Nearer to Germany

AFRICA MAY BE KEY

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—One cannot remain long in Paris without realizing very forcibly that a great change has come over the country. A wave of an intense feeling of patriotism and of enthusiasm for the army has lately grown up in the land.

The enthusiasm for the army in France has always been remarkable but has lately reached an altogether unprecedented pitch. This change has manifested itself in two specific ways, in a new energetic and loyal support of the army and in the readiness with which subscriptions have been so freely given for the supply of a reliable fleet of aeroplanes for military purposes.

Gradually, but with great force, this new feeling has grown and has spread from the capital itself throughout the departments to the smallest village, with the result that today there are but few who are not affected by it in some degree.

A striking proof of the commencement of this new era of military enthusiasm was given in the hearty support of the great review reviewed by M. Millerand, minister for war, a few weeks ago; and now as the tattoo passes through the Quartier Latin or along the Champs Elysees the crowd of enthusiastic citizens increases at every step and customers in the cafes along the route rush out into the street to salute the flag, joining in the greetings and cheers given as the soldiers march past.

What Does It Mean?

The question asked not only in Paris, but in London, Berlin and the other European capitals, is: What does all this mean? The answers to this question are of a twofold nature.

On the one hand, there are those who maintain that in the military enthusiasm which has invaded France is to be found a renewal of the desire to avenge the events of 1870-71. On the other hand, there are those, and they are doubtless in the majority and probably the more correct of the two, who maintain that the tendency of France at the present moment is to form if not an alliance at least an entente with her neighbor.

In Berlin the Kaiser was recently the guest of the French ambassador, with whom he dined on what is officially recognized as French soil. If the numerous reports may be credited, his majesty remained at the embassy long after the time arranged for his departure, so gratified was he with the reception accorded him and with the conversations which took place.

That these conversations were devoted wholly to matters of a trivial nature is scarcely possible; indeed, it is understood that various political questions engaging the attention of statesmen today were touched upon, and the only conclusion that can be drawn from the visit is that the desire exists in both countries for a better understanding and therefore a removal of the feeling of tension which has existed in some degree, at least, for so long.

Africa May Solve

In looking for the cause of what will probably prove to be the commencement of a rapprochement between France and Germany, it is necessary to turn to the situation in northern Africa. The negotiations between France and Spain with respect to Morocco have been in progress for some time, and it is clear to those acquainted with the political situation in Europe that a definite solution of the problem confronting the two countries will not be arrived at without some difficulty.

Now England is more than interested in these negotiations. Her position in the Mediterranean is of paramount importance, and it has always been the desire of the government in London not to have as vis-a-vis to Gibraltar a strong power. In pursuing this policy it may safely be said that the hope of the British foreign minister is that the weaker of the two powers will not be replaced by France.

This being the situation, it may be legitimately asked why France should not turn toward Germany. As a matter of fact, the question of a rapprochement between these two neighbors was under some consideration some months ago and was receiving the attention of the officials both in Paris and Berlin.

There are those who consider that an entente between Germany and France is well nigh impossible, mainly because of the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine, generally considered Bismarck's great diplomatic mistake, which France has never been able to forget or forgive, and the proposal that an alliance or even amity should be formed has been likened to a friendship between the lion and the lamb. The matter is, nevertheless, one which is worthy of more than passing attention.

In France, in the meantime, the mili-

COL. P. H. FAWCETT
EXPLORES UNKNOWN
PERU-BOLIVIA TRACT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Col. P. H. Fawcett, who has just returned from a further year's exploration and demarcation work on the Peruvian-Bolivian boundary and in the practically unknown regions of the Heath river, gives an interesting account of his experiences to a Reuter's representative. Colonel Fawcett was greatly hampered in his work by the dilatory methods of the Peruvian government, but nevertheless he managed to put in some very good and interesting work which he hopes to be able to complete on another visit. The boundary work he completed, but it is his desire to penetrate further into this unknown country where there are tales of a mysterious tribe of white Indians, and of strange antediluvian animals who still growl in the depths of its forests.

The hardships and trials of a journey to the interior are almost beyond belief, but Colonel Fawcett says he will consider himself amply repaid if he can succeed in penetrating some of the secrets of this hidden country.

CHURCHILL NAVY
SPEECH DOES NOT
AFFECT GERMANY

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—Many false rumors have been circulated with regard to the political situation generally and Mr. Churchill's recent speech in particular. The announcements that the Kaiser's Mediterranean cruise was postponed, that he had paid a visit to Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, and that the German foreign minister had resigned, added to the general confusion and the house suffered considerable depression in consequence.

As a matter of fact, the Kaiser left Berlin for Corfu according to the original program and his visit to the admiral was in no wise connected with politics. The report of Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter's resignation has been officially contradicted.

While it cannot be denied that Mr. Churchill's speech has been received with some disfavor it will certainly not affect the relations between the two countries. The opinion of the majority is expressed by the Vossische Zeitung, which declares that no sensible man in Germany could take offense at the British minister's words, for they contained nothing insulting or slighting toward Germany.

INDIA FINDS WORK
FOR TRIBESMEN
TO AVOID RAIDS

(Special to the Monitor)
RAWALPINDI, India—A method has been adopted for bringing relief to the Mahsud Waziris, and thus keeping these turbulent tribesmen out of mischief, which has the merit of being not only cheap but constructive.

The complete failure of the autumn crops had left them in a position of considerable difficulty, and the temptation to raid in the direction of the Indus, a temptation to which they have been peculiarly subject in the past, was thus considerably aggravated.

In these circumstances employment was offered them on the Lakki-Tank extension of the Kalabagh-Bannu railway, and during the last two or three months some 2000 Mahsuds have been earning good wages, which should enable them to tide over the bad times they are experiencing in their own valleys.

FOREIGN PRESS
ASSOCIATION HAS
BERLIN RECEPTION

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The Foreign Press Association, which has become a very influential body here, held its annual reception at the Esplanade hotel. It was attended by over 900 persons, all of whom willingly attested the great success of the entertainment. All the large and handsome salons of the hotel were pressed into the service and were soon filled with a distinguished throng. Every ambassador was present, as well as the president of the association, the imperial chancellor was also present from coming, but a large number of secretaries of state were there and all the most prominent men and women in art, the sciences, and literature. Many eminent Reichstag members were present, as well as the presidents of the upper and lower house. All in all, the Foreign Press Association may be congratulated upon the well organized and delightful reception.

tary enthusiasm of the people is growing and the outward expression of patriotism is increasing in a remarkable degree. What will be the outcome of the opening of what might be termed this new era, time alone will show, and when once the negotiations between France and Spain have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, it may be possible to speak with more certainty as to future developments.

HENRY SIDGWICK WAS CHAMPION
OF WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

Distinguished Cambridge
Man May Be Called Father
of Newnham College and
Also Friend of Girton

HIS WORK WAS FELT

The following sketch of Henry Sidgwick, of Cambridge University, tells of his resolute adherence to his sense of truth and throws light on his untiring labors in the cause of the education of women:

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—On the stone border of the fountain in the Sidgwick memorial garden at Cambridge are engraved the words, "The daughters of this house to those that shall come after commend the filial remembrance of Henry Sidgwick." Those who know something of his life will feel that it is full of significance to a wider circle than this, even to all who seek the truth beneath the sun.

His story is not of outward events so much as of inward happenings. His life was a life of thought, as he tells us in an autobiographical fragment, thought exercised on the central problems of human life. He sought truth, systematically, pursuing it along the various paths then open, studies of history, oriental languages, philosophies, the sciences.

In 1869, at the age of 31, he concluded that "in the absence of cogent evidence," Christian tradition could not support the orthodox creed founded upon it. As he puts it in one of his letters either we must believe in modern miracles or give up our belief in orthodox Christianity. As a result of this conclusion he resigned his fellowship which he held on condition of being a "bona fide member of the Church of England," and the act was characteristic of him.

There were of course a number of men holding fellowships at the time who were as far as he was from being "bona fide members." He felt that this state of affairs was harmful partly as tending to lead onlookers to believe that those who professed lofty aspirations were swayed by material interests. A friend says of him, "His action caused no surprise; he was already a man whose friends . . . tacitly expected him to conform to a higher moral standard than they themselves cared to maintain."

University Aided Him

His resignation involved the risk of the relinquishment of his career at Cambridge but this was averted by the action of the University in conferring upon him the Lectureship of Moral Science. His example led to other resignations and thus to the abolition of university tests.

In the same year he threw himself with zeal and energy into a scheme for promoting the education of women. And from this time forward he was constantly giving of his time, his thought and his money to the cause of women's education, now organizing, now canvassing and constantly lecturing; and all this in addition to his own university work.

He may be called the father of Newnham College and he was always the friend of Girton College and on its lecturing staff from the first. In 1881 when Newnham College had come into existence, and the second of its four existing halls had just been completed, he gave up his house in Cambridge and came to live in the college in order that his wife (A. J. Balfour's sister) might be his principal.

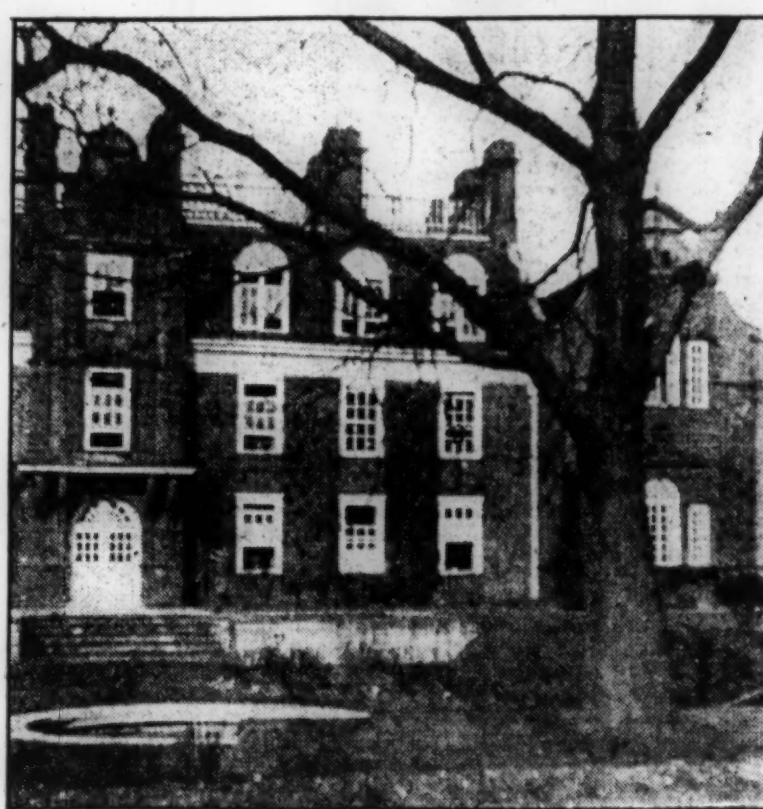
This year, 1881, was an eventful one in the history of the movement for women's education and meant hard work for Sidgwick. Up to this time the women students were not officially recognized. The success of Miss C. A. Scott, now professor of mathematics at Bryn Mawr College, U. S. A., who had been equal to eighth wrangler in 1880, was made the occasion for four memorials from various committees, asking for further advantages for the women students. A syndicate of which Mr. Sidgwick was a member was appointed to consider these memorials.

Women Are Favored

The report of the syndicate recommended the formal admission of women to the honors examinations of the university and the authoritative records of their examination in published class lists. These recommendations did not go as far as many desired, but it was feared that in asking for more there would be danger of losing even the informal examination.

The recommendations were carried and it is striking to find Sidgwick, in the midst of his multitudinous other interests, speaking of this event as "the triumph . . . which has been our great excitement." In a letter written at the close of the same year he says, "We have paid off all debt on Newnham. . . . I feel for the first time for 10 years in fact that the institution can really stand alone altogether independent of my fostering care."

In 1887 a committee was formed to agitate for the opening of Cambridge degrees to women, the occasion being the brilliant success of Miss Agneta Ramsay (now Mrs. Butler, wife of the



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Sidgwick hall, showing part of Newnham College and the Sidgwick memorial garden

master of Trinity College), who had come out at the head of the classical tripos. Sidgwick thought the moment wisely chosen, so short a time having elapsed since the formal opening of the examinations and he endeavored to postpone the movement, believing that four or five years later conditions would be more favorable. However his advice did not prevail and memorials were sent in. But opposing memorials, more numerous, followed and the question consequently dropped.

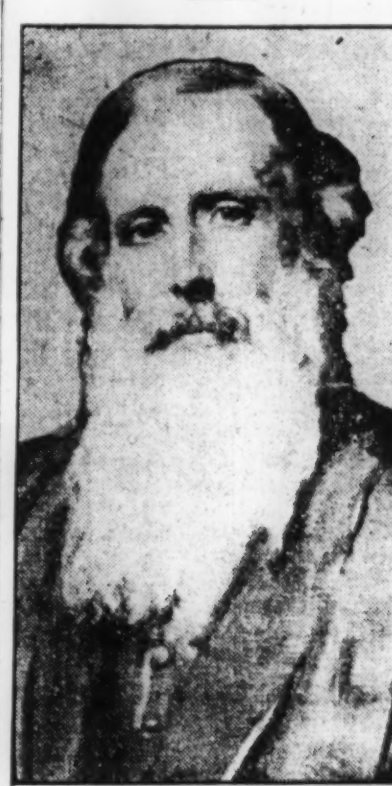
New Appeal Is Urged

A new appeal was made in 1895, and Mr. Sidgwick was very vigorous in its support. Speaking to the Senate in 1896, he pointed out that the university had now had 25 years to think the matter over, and they could not be accused of undue haste if they now decided to admit women to full membership. However, after much deliberation it was thought wiser to ask only for the titular degree and not for full membership.

In 1897 Mr. Sidgwick supported the proposal of the syndicate in a speech of some length, and also took an active part in the discussion which followed in the newspapers, answering what seemed to him misleading arguments. The proposal was lost by a large majority. Consequently the position remains today as Mr. Sidgwick described it in his speech in 1897: ". . . (the provinces) cannot understand your action in refusing (the titular degree). At first they do not believe it; they do not believe that students of Newnham and Girton have passed through the same course as the undergraduate students pass through. When they do believe it they think the university is either absurd or unjust. You will remove that impression throughout the country, I believe, by adopting the recommendation of the syndicate."

College Progresses

He had in 1900 the satisfaction of seeing the accomplishment of two important events in the history of Newnham College, namely, the addition by the college of a scheme of research fellowship in which he was keenly interested and the acquisition of the freehold of the buildings and gardens. Newnham College was



(Reproduced by permission)
PROF. HENRY SIDGWICK

a part of his lifework which had more than fulfilled his hopes and which he could feel he was leaving in a stable condition.

He had unusual power of suspension of judgment and "hope born in a time of doubt from an unflattering belief in the reality of truth was one of the most conspicuous features of his character." Hence it is not surprising to find him at the very end of his life, in discussion with Canon Gore of his difficulties in accepting the Christian position, expressing his doubt that he had paid sufficient attention to modern criticism.

Canon Gore commenting on this says: "That was what was so remarkable about Henry Sidgwick—the continual hopefulness of his inquiry. He always seemed to expect that . . . some new phase of thought . . . might give him new weight, in the balance of argument."

CANALS PLANNED
TO IRRIGATE PART
OF MT. LEBANON

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—Negotiations have been successfully concluded between the government of the Lebanon district and a British financial group for the irrigation of a considerable portion of the populous Kesrawan district of Mt. Lebanon. The Governor of Mt. Lebanon, Yussuf Franco Pasha, has shown the greatest interest in the scheme, and it is doubtless owing to his support that there has been an entire absence of local opposition to it.

The proposal is to divert a large mountain stream which at present disappears in its course into a "sink" in the limestone, into two canals, from which it is intended to supply about 20 villages, some of which are of considerable size, with water for irrigation and other purposes. The benefit to the whole district will be enormous.

NEW ZEALAND SENDS CADETS

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—In connection with the invitation recently extended by the commonwealth to the New Zealand government to send its cadets to the commonwealth naval college, it is interesting to note that New Zealand has already sent cadets to the Australian military college, which was opened last June at Duntroon in New South Wales.

WORK OF NATIONAL PHYSICAL
LABORATORY IS ATTRACTIVE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Archibald Geikie, of the Royal Society of Great Britain, and Lord Rayleigh, O. M., president of the board, together with Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, C. B., the director, received recently a number of friends and those interested in the work of the National Physical Laboratory.

The reception was held in the new building containing the naval experimental tank given by Mr. Yarrow, famous as the builder of torpedo craft. The different buildings were open for inspection by the visitors, and experts in the various branches were there to answer all questions.

Much interest was shown in the tide calculating machine of Lord Kelvin which calculates the tides for any given latitude, four or five years ahead, also in the experiments on the red and green

lights at sea, which will soon be scientifically specified as to their proper candle-power, taking into account the absorption of the green glass, which is somewhat more than the red. The electrical laboratories cover a very wide range and include a very complete installation for tests at 100,000 volts, also lamp tests and meter tests of all kinds. The leading screw on which all the standard screws for the army and navy are generated is housed here.

The laboratory having obtained a more sympathetic support from the government, is progressing rapidly, and is thus enabling Great Britain to possess a national laboratory comparable with the bureau of standards, Washington, and the German Reichsanstalt. It is also an impartial arbitrator and is doing much useful work for the industries of the country.

PRINCESSES AID
IN DESIGNING OF
VICTORIA STATUE

(Special to the Monitor)

NICE, France.—In producing a correct likeness of Queen Victoria for the monument which is to be erected in her honor at Cimiez, M. Maubert has been very materially assisted by her daughters, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, and Princess Beatrice of Battenberg.

The early sketches for the portrait were examined and approved by Princess Louise, who gave some valuable advice as to the pose of the figure, the dress and other slight accessories, whilst Princess Beatrice pronounced upon the likeness.

M. Maubert never having seen Queen Victoria had depended for the likeness upon the impression he had received from the study of a set of engravings of the Queen which is in the collection of the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, and drew some inspiration from the admirable low relief portrait of her majesty which was produced upon the English penny, towards the close of her reign.

SIR JOSEPH WARD KEEPS WORD

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Considerable pressure has been put upon Sir Joseph Ward to induce him to reconsider his intended resignation of the premiership. This, however, he has declined to do and the Liberal party have therefore been compelled to hold a meeting to elect a new leader.

BLUEJACKETS MAY BE AVIATORS

(Special to the Monitor)

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—The admiralty have decided to open the British naval aviation service to the non-commissioned ranks of the navy, and have officially announced at Portsmouth that they desire volunteers, including armor and shipwright ratings.

QUEENSLAND LINES PROSPER

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—There was an increase of £46,584 in the Queensland railway earnings for the month of January, the net increase for seven months being £202,531.

BUTTER FACTORY OUTPUT GROWS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—During the month of January 18 cwt. of butter were manufactured at the Kingston butter factory, this being an increase of 14 tons over that of the previous month.

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BATTLESHIP STEAMS 20.8 KNOTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The new battleship Flamer, which has just been entering out her steam, gunnery and torpedo trials, developed 27,416 horsepower in the course of her full power trials, that is to say 416 horsepower above her contract requirements. The speed on the measured mile averaged 20.8 knots an hour. When commissioned the Flamer is to take her place in the second battle squadron.



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THE HOME FORUM

MEANING OF THE MORGAN COLLECTIONS

THE coming of the art collections of Mr. Morgan to New York is filling the current press with descriptions which prompt almost any one to instant pilgrimage to Gotham. It is claimed for these museums of art that they represent not merely a great deal of money but a great deal of study and knowledge, a splendid genius for accomplishment, which has enabled Mr. Morgan to bring together collections which illustrate the veritable homogeneity and the history of art in many branches. This gives his collections an immensely greater value than collections which have come to be as the result of unthinking whim perhaps of generations of folk who sought no historical or artistic perspective in bringing the various things together. This is also to be said of the collection at the Isabella Stewart Gardner museum, as Mrs. Gardner's Italian villa in the Fenway of Boston is named, and this factor of choice whereby Americans today claim their heirship of all the ages and start from a vantage ground of vantage purpose has measurably compensated for the evident fact that the land has little historical art of its own.

For it is clear that art in its various forms has been an important register of history and of the nation's progress in

civilization. Little would be known of the most ancient peoples today but for the records in their artistic monuments. Even the history writing which sets forth the people most clearly is that which has true literary quality—that is, sympathy and human interest. So the collections which Mr. Morgan is placing at the disposal of the art curators in New York are to forward not only the artistic appreciation and pleasure of the United States, but are going to help make history vital and culture a thing of

spontaneous interest through a rational relating of things familiar today with the best things of the past. This is the real meaning of classic culture and the reason why its study makes gentlemen today of those who without it might be harsh and crude self-made men, so-called, who overvalue the accomplishments of themselves and their own times, through not fully realizing how equal and often greater achievements of the far, far past have helped make men today what they are.

TRUE DELIGHT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHERE is the Lord that one may delight in Him? Within the range of material vision He has never come. No echo of His passing has reached the merely mortal ear. No faintest fragrance of His presence has saluted the most sensitive nostril. Where then is the Lord that one may find Him?

Let every man reverently enter the sanctuary of his purest desire and highest sense of good and there shall he find the way to God. Thus cometh the first sweet intimation of God's immanence, the Christ, "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error" (Science and Health, p. 583). The assurance that no matter how far one may seem at this moment from a realization of God's presence one may right now "go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass," should inspire the most dependent heart with hope and courage. Then one's richest experiences come from the past to lay their treasures at the feet of the infant idea, and one begins truly to live.

But there are those who do not feel the desire to take any personal interest in religion, who do not consider it at all necessary to their well-being and happiness.

City Grateful for Song

It was one of the kind of happenings that seem to belong to your younger communities, such as Boston, for example, was during the time of the great musical jubilee—how very much younger and less sophisticated Boston was even 30 or 40 years ago—when Tetrazzini sang out of doors to an immense audience in San Francisco. And now the occasion has had a recognition which shows how it was stamped in the memory of the western city, for a memorial tablet of the day and date of the singer's melodious fame has been set in a fountain at the four corners where she was heard and Tetrazzini herself was there to unveil the bronze. A dense crowd was there, too, to behold her, and when she had performed the simple ceremony the school children sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and the star of the operatic stages of several countries bowed her acknowledgment of the naive compliment no doubt implied.

Anti-Gravity Machine

Recently an account of Dr. Albert C. Crehore's electrical theory of gravitation was printed in the New York Times, which now says that a Mr. Bachelet comes forward with an electro-magnetic machine which actually overcomes gravity. The chunks of aluminum, iron, steel and copper which Mr. Bachelet's "synchronizing interrupter" shoots into the air and holds suspended and the model-car which he levitates above its tracks and projects along the road at incredible speeds, rest with apparently their original weight upon the cushion of electric repulsion, which the machine provides. But here, manifestly, is a means of aerial transit radically different in operation from the heavier-than-air flying machines which within a half dozen years have become familiar and ordinary.

ODD BEE CULTURE IN MEXICO

DISCUSSING the culture of bees in Mexico the New York Post says: "Generally speaking, but little consideration is given to housing the bees. They are kept in old boxes (old petroleum cases being preferred) and in hollow logs. The bees are left at liberty to construct their cells at pleasure in almost all localities, with the exception of the countries of Cosamalapan, Coahuila, and in the Tuxpam region, where a few American hives are in use and where local carpenters have produced imitations.

Nothing definite can be said with reference to the different races or breeds of bees kept. There is no doubt but that before the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards the aborigines knew how to handle bees for honey-gathering purposes. It is a fact that not only in this singular district, but also in other parts of Mexico, wild bees are found indigenous to the land and differing in size, color, shape and habits to a very great extent. One or more varieties of these wild bees have been domesticated, and

the dark as well as the light-colored German bee, also the smaller Italian, may be found in this district. A few years ago a gentleman residing in the county of Cosamalapan imported the pure Italian breed, and from this swarms have been obtained by neighboring residents. In the Tuxpam region Italian bees have also been imported.

The only rule observed for locating hives is simply to keep them off the ground. When hollow logs are used, they are often found hanging from a beam under the roof of a veranda or from a branch of a tree close to the house; in suitable localities they may be found in the fork of a tree, in the fork of a post set in the ground, and on platforms two to six feet above the ground. The roof of a veranda or the thick branches of a tree afford ample protection against the rays of the sun and inclemency of the weather.

It is reported that there is now no ship in the British navy without a temperance society on board.

CUBA'S CAPITAL IS SPANISH



NEXT TO OLDEST FORT IN AMERICA

HAVANA, Cuba, is truly a city of old world memories and traditions. It has been called "more Spanish than Spain itself," and even today one may see some of the women going about the quaint narrow streets and brightly colored houses of the city with their heads covered with the Spanish lace mantilla. The scene in the picture is outside of La Fuerza (the fort), which was built in the year 1539, and with the exception of the fort at Santo Domingo is the oldest in America. The twisted trees are growing in the moat and beyond them on the tower of the fort is the bronze statue of an Indian girl, whose fame was carried all over the world by sailors who frequented the little town. The adjoining building is an excellent specimen of a Cuban home, with its high windows and balconies. The windows have neither shades nor glass panes and are protected only by grilled iron lattice through which the passer-by can catch a glimpse of the inner court with its cool marbles and tall palms.

Honor of Agriculture

In his introduction to his treatise on agriculture Cato remarks "that agriculture is preferable to mercantile pursuits as being less hazardous; and to letting money at usury as more honorable and less degrading." That while "our ancestors regarded a usurer as more degraded than a robber, they considered it the highest honor that could be paid to a citizen to call him a good farmer, and indeed that the best soldiers and the bravest citizens have ever been taken from the cultivators of the soil. That in no other calling were the profits attended with so little risk or so unlikely to excite jealousy; while nowhere else is there so complete an absence of evil thoughts and dispositions as among the farming population."

Undoubtedly such was the case in the youth of the Roman republic when Horatius Cocles, "who held the bridge so well," was rewarded and

They gave him of the corn land. That was of public right. As much as two strong oxen Could plow from morn till night.

For such was the way in which the city of Rome disposed of her lands acquired by the sword, to the stalwart farmers who felled trees and swept down the thickest ranks of yellow corn. Even their harvest-home had something of the simple military order and display of well-won trophies of their military triumphs; when the garlanded oxen drew home the groaning wains laden with the spoils of the summer's bounty; while the reapers and laughing maidens sang, "National Magazine."

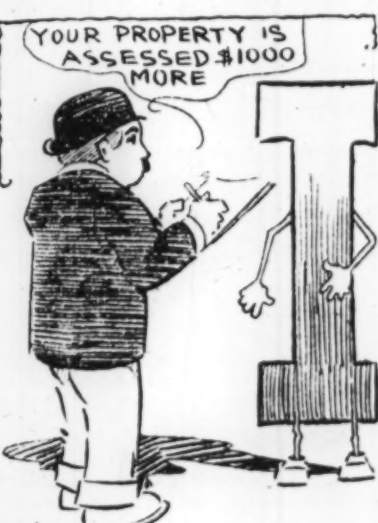
The gospel of life Is more than books or scrolls.

—Whittier.

Turning to God

Repentance, when it is done, is such a beautiful thing that Jesus himself said, "There is joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth." Have you repented along that line? There are some of you who do not understand how it is you have no peace and no joy in your profession. I know, just as well as if I lived with you, I know if you have no joy and no peace in your profession faith it is because you have never turned to God wholly.—Gipsy Smith.

Picture Puzzle



What kind of vehicle?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Jump.

PLAY-EDUCATION ILLUSTRATED

CERTAINLY a very original experiment, one must agree, is being tried by a teacher who writes in the Atlantic Monthly, under the caption "Education Dramatized," of her attempts to utilize the natural instincts of the child for mimic representation as an aid to education. The children are, for example, shown acting out a geography play, not as an occasion, but as the regular morning work of the school. They have soap boxes fitted out with wheels which are manipulated as ships and sail around the playground and back before they reach their destination. Returning they bring in exports of the foreign land. For example, a little lad is lifted by a big companion and laid on the make-believe wharf as "frozen mutton." The ship encounters certain ocean currents and shifting bars and finds sudden changes of temperature, which are explained as they go along by the pupils themselves. The children have found out these things for themselves in their happy preparation for the geography play and interpolate the information at the points where they think it ought to come. No doubt the teacher corrects and amplifies, but the scene certainly shows a happy roomful of children at play, not consciously at work, learning the usual routine facts of lesson books as dramatic and vital realities. They are all interested, and they are all working hard; for when does a boy really work harder than over his play? It would seem as if self-expression and self-education is being attained to a high degree.

In another part of the school building little children are learning numbers.

Each child has a placard pinned upon his breast and partners are chosen for a dance according to which numbers paired together make ten. The dance is itself a form of training, in remembering steps and figures as well as satisfying the child need of activity. In a third room a mimic store is leading further into the mysteries of numbers, and children are learning incidentally no doubt much about products, where they come from and how they are made.

On another day the history class is shown acting the siege of Calais. The improvising of needed accessories and costumes is part of the fun. Children really like to "pretend" better than to play with an elegantly finished toy, and so to think of the corner of the desk as a cape or pommelion is more satisfactory than the scenic stage's picture of a cliff would be. The soap boxes on wheels, because the boys themselves have made them, are more delightful than a toy ship.

It would seem as if such a complete reversal of the old theory of education must depend for its usefulness on the power of the teacher to plan the play or to lead in it in such a way as to systematize the children's thinking. It is said that the Froebel theory applied by incompetent teachers appears to make children incapable of steady application. A child who knows no law but his own impulse or will has many things to learn in the stern school of experience. It was out of a severe discipline in obedience that the great folk of the past have come. Perhaps the contention of many educators holds true that it has been only the great characters that have been able to emerge unspoiled out of the stupefying repression of educational methods. The advocates of play-education must prove by their results that not only intelligence but character is developed by the new methods.

Do that which is assigned you and you cannot hope or dare too much.—Emerson.

King Hassan, well beloved, was wont to say,
When night went wrong or any labor failed,
"Tomorrow, friends, will be another day!"
And in that faith he slept and so prevailed.
—James Buchanan.

ON A NEW YEAR'S MORNING

ON THAT New Year's morning when I drew up the blind, it was still nearly dark but for the faintest pink flush glancing out there on the horizon of black water. The far shore of the river's mouth was just soft dusk; and on this near shore the dim trees below me were in perfect stillness. There was no lap of water. And then—I saw her, drifting in on the tide—the little ship, passing below me. Like no thing of this world she came, ending her flight, with sail-wings closing and her glowing lantern eyes. There was I know not what of stealthy joy about her thus creeping in to the unexpected land. And I wished she would never pass; but go on gliding down there forever with her dark ropes, and her bright lanterns, and her mysterious felicity; so that I might have forever in my heart the blessed feeling she brought me, coming like this out of that great mystery, the sea. If only she need not change to solidarity, but ever be this visitor from the unknown, this sacred bird, telling with her half-seen, trailing-down plume sails the story of uncharted wonder. If only I might go on trembling, as I was, with the rapture of all I did not know and could not see, yet felt pressing against me and touching my face with its lips. To think of her at anchor in cold light was like flinging to a door in the face of happiness.

The "Narrow Path"
The bird let loose in eastern skies,
When hastening fondly home,
Ne'er stoops to earth her wings, nor flies
Where idle warblers roam;
But high she shoots through air and light,
Above all low delay,
Where nothing earthly bounds her flight,
Nor shadow dims her way.

So grant me, God, from every care
And stain of passion free;
And stain of passion free;
Aloft, through virtue's purest air,
To hold my course to Thee!
No sin to cloud—no lure to stay
My soul, as home she springs—
Thy sunshine on her joyful way,
Thy freedom in her wings!
—Thomas Moore.

ALLOWANCE GIVEN TO CHILD

MY FIRST trial experience in giving an allowance was in giving my two eldest girls five cents a day for footwear. This included everything: shoes, stockings and rubbers. Five cents a day is \$18.25 a year. It was enough. Besides giving them an experience in buying for themselves it taught us all what five cents a day means. From that time I have always gone to market instead of order. To hold my course to Thee!
No sin to cloud—no lure to stay
My soul, as home she springs—
Thy sunshine on her joyful way,
Thy freedom in her wings!
—Thomas Moore.

week as the child is years old. When the teens are entered this weekly allowance is increased to 25 cents. At 15 a monthly allowance of \$12 is given, this to cover all expense for clothing and spending money. At 17 the allowance is increased to \$15 a month. This is as much as we can afford to give, and the children knowing it never ask for more.

It was a difficult task to bring myself to the point of determining the proper amount to give for the children's general expenses and clothing. This must of necessity differ with incomes and the place one has to fill. I did not want to give them too much and still less did I want to give them so little that it would be impossible for them to do what we expected of them. I finally made a list of every garment they needed with estimated cost. This I submitted to several friends. Then I took my bills and found out as nearly as possible what it had cost me to clothe them the previous year. Then I talked it over with my husband and we decided what was reasonable with reference to our income. Now it seems very simple.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, April 6, 1912

The Business Situation

AMONG various factors which contribute to the return of confidence noted in business lines is a more constructive trend of thought, entertained generally. Following a prolonged period of depression and uncertainty, due largely to investigations and prosecutions on the part of the government, there seems to be a more universal desire on the part of the public to encourage business and industrial institutions. Corporations and the public are coming to realize that their interests are mutual, that it is wise to live and let live. Prosecution of the corporations under the Sherman anti-trust law and the benefits obtained may be open to discussion, but without going into this phase of the matter we may say that corporations have less to fear than formerly from threatened dissolution. And yet the question of the trusts and their regulation is far from solution.

There has been a consistent forward movement in business thus far this year. The past week has experienced further expansion particularly in the textile and iron and steel industries. It has been some years since stocks of merchandise have been so low. The result is that with a further revival of business this spring there has been active buying in various lines of trade. Railroad company reports show larger gross earnings for the past month, indicating the heavier traffic resultant from merchandise distribution on a larger scale. A still more satisfactory index of business growth is the increased bank clearances throughout most of the United States. These unmistakable signs of prosperity are most encouraging.

Further and more permanent improvement would be enjoyed if the spirit of toleration and good will between capital and labor could be more generally entertained. Strikes in America and Europe are the greatest menace to commerce. The suffering and devastation they cause is experienced not only by the workers and their employers, but directly or indirectly by every individual in the world. Consequently there should be a universal effort put forth in the direction of perpetual industrial peace. Warfare between nations is most to be deplored, but strikes are much more costly to the world's commerce and industry. Hope is entertained that the present miners' difficulties in America and Europe are near an end. Certain it seems that the worst is over, and it is this feeling that adds much to prospects for further industrial expansion for the remainder of the year.

SAN FRANCISCO is rapidly getting ready to spend \$5,000,000 on a civic center. Of course, the hope is that the civic center will be ready for the Panama-Pacific exposition season. This is the unpleasant feature of it. Cities should build for the future, not for a special occasion, and they should never spend \$5,000,000 in a hurry.

Financial Freedom for the Farmer

DAVID LUBIN, American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, has returned to the United States in response to an invitation of the southern commercial congress, which assembles Monday in Nashville, Tenn., that he deliver an address on "Cooperative Banking for Farmers." This is a subject to which Mr. Lubin has devoted much time and thought and one on which he is now a recognized authority. It is somewhat strange, but nevertheless true, that it is a subject with which a large part of continental Europe has been familiar for more than a century. The field has been wide open to investigation for generations, and yet the system of financial relief for farmers which Mr. Lubin will advocate at Nashville in a few days will seem like something entirely new to the majority of Americans. This, perhaps, is due principally to the fact that only recently have conditions in the United States ripened to the point where thought is receptive of the idea. At all events, it is intimated that the United States government sees such possibilities in the plan of operation which Mr. Lubin has evolved from his observations of the rural cooperative banking system abroad that, in a sense, it is furthering his propaganda in this country.

In Mr. Lubin's opinion the introduction of the system into the United States will solve the trust problem. The most effective way of curbing what has come to be called "big business," as he sees it, is to deprive them of the monopoly of handling the products in which they deal, and this is, in effect, one of the things which, in his judgment, will result from the syndication of the securities of the farmers.

Under the system prevailing in the United States, he explains, when a man with a commercial business wants money he goes to a bank, and upon a statement of his business and his rating, which is published, he obtains credit and money upon his signature.

The farmer, however, has no rating, and when he asks for an accommodation he is told by the commercial banker to go to a savings bank and raise money upon a mortgage. In Germany, we are informed, a remedy of practically universal application was found for this long ago. At present, under the Raiffeisen system, for instance, the owners of a tract of land organize and clearly define the boundaries. There may be 500 farm owners in the organization. As a body, compactly joined, they become of importance in the eyes of the financial world. They form a committee and turn their combined cooperative securities into one general security—into one negotiable bond—and with this they go to the banks and get money at from 3 to 4½ per cent. The security as a whole is all the banker looks to. In possession of credit at the bank, a credit which enables him, as it does the merchant, to command the money necessary to the promotion and protection of his business, he need not be "squeezed" into parting with his produce at trust prices. He can control his goods and deal directly with the public, the consumer. He and not the trust will be the arbiter of the cost of living; he can afford to sell below trust prices, because he can save the trust profit; prices will go down and the trusts will disappear.

As Mr. Lubin frankly says, this seems too much like a dream to be true, and yet it is a dream that has been realized in other countries. Apparently, there is no reason why it should not come true in the United States. It is certainly worth experimenting with.

Tube Skirts and Cloth Consumption

AT LAST there is seeming confirmation of the prevalent theory regarding the effect of the hobble skirt upon the textile industry. George W. Neville, president of the New York cotton exchange, in an address before the American Cotton Manufacturers Association at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, asserted that the falling off in consumption by reason of the introduction of this style of apparel represented in amount twelve yards of cotton goods for every woman in the civilized world. It should be said that Mr. Neville very discreetly placed responsibility for this statement upon a mathematical friend. Of course, any loss or any gain, no matter how small, in individual consumption amounts to an immense sum in the aggregate, but there is always the necessity for taking into consideration the compensatory conditions. If every woman in the civilized world would use one hairpin less than she had been using on an average for a given number of years that would make a tremendous difference in the total consumption of hairpins. A yard of cloth saved by every woman would mean in the aggregate a decrease in consumption of hundreds of millions of yards.

But there are always the compensating gains for all losses of this kind. The hobble skirt has reduced the individual feminine consumption of textiles in some particulars; in other particulars it has probably increased it. Unless experience has been completely reversed in the past year, the outlay for dry goods in the average household has not been greatly reduced by reason of a change in the style. If less material has been necessary, all the probabilities point to the fact that better material has been purchased and that the supply of garments has been increased.

In order to come out safely in any discussion of this kind, it is best to follow Mr. Neville's plan and provide one's self with a mathematical friend upon whom all responsibility may be placed. The next best thing is simply to strive to reach a conclusion somehow that will be satisfactory to the interested parties. This may be accomplished by saying that if the ladies have been happy in the hobble skirt, then any effect that garment may have had upon the world's industry, one way or another, is a matter of minor importance.

Tammany Hall and Mr. Clark

WE HAVE seen it reported that those who favor the nomination of Speaker Clark for the presidential office are working hard to that effect in New York. This is perfectly proper on the part of these gentlemen and we trust they may receive every attention to their views, but we also note that they are trying to impress Tammany Hall. It is possible that their efforts in this direction may be due to the fact that many of Mr. Clark's supporters being citizens of commonwealths at some distance from New York, they have overlooked the fact that there is but one way of impressing Tammany Hall and that is a way that has never commended itself to the voters at large in the United States. We would add to that another fact, which we stated a long time ago in these columns, namely, that the friendship of Tammany Hall has never helped a candidate for the presidency. Doubtless it might do so within the strictly limited area of New York city, but even there it could be predicted with a good deal of accuracy that if Tammany Hall was for a candidate it meant that so many voters would thereupon determine to vote against him. Outside New York city Tammany Hall has had still less influence in New York state, while in the nation at large its championship of a candidate invariably supplies his opponent's supporters with arguments for gaining the enormous independent vote. Tammany Hall, while displaying within its own territory a marvelous strength of organization and an instinct for taking advantage of its opponent's mistakes, has never made its position or its influence national or anything like national, and Mr. Clark will have displayed an astonishing ignorance of national politics if he fails to grasp this fact. A most amiable and industrious man, his position is in no way so strong that he can afford to ignore the public's acquaintance with some of the conspicuous features in the history of Tammany Hall, features that no Fourth of July oratory can obscure, and such, moreover, at this hour of the country's need, as every patriotic man must reprobate and disavow. We venture to say that Mr. Clark may gain much more strength by a bold reliance on the people and as bold a denial of the friendship of Tammany Hall than he may by seeking aid that is never given for nothing and that, however useful it may be, carries with it too much need for apology that can never be made convincing. The history of politics in the United States has shown that when a question takes on proportions that include the nation, a local political machine, however strong and adroit in its home territory, shrinks curiously in importance and effectiveness as soon as it attempts to affect that question's decision.

HERE and there Justice Hughes is still mentioned as a "dark horse," but possibly not by those who entertain a real regard for the man.

IT IS hardly to be expected that the verdict of the Chicago jury in the beef-packer cases will have any direct effect on the industry as it has developed in South America. As regards shipments of meats between the United States and the southern continent there are no interstate commerce questions involved, since very few shipments of this nature take place. But where American financial interests, and in some instances leading packing interests, are now said to control the cattle trade and the meat trade of both Argentina and Uruguay, it is not difficult to see that there is a connecting link between what takes place at Chicago and Kansas City, for instance, and what happens to the great industry near Buenos Aires and Montevideo. In Argentina, at any rate, the municipalities at the present time are making inquiries relative to fixing of prices and control of supply.

London is a good customer for Argentine meats at the present time. Some years ago the United States supplied the European market. Now almost the entire foreign meat consumption in England depends on either South America or Australia. It was when the great pampas of Argentina and Uruguay began to show their capabilities that the northern financiers at once sought out that field.

It is not easy to determine to what extent the American beef packers are interested in the South American packing plants. Argentine and Uruguayan companies are organized under the laws of their

South America and the Beef Supply

respective countries, and the names of the concerns give little information. But James D. Whelpley, the commercial agent of the United States, in 1910 informed his government that the American packers had transferred their base of supply for Europe from the Mississippi valley to the River Plate, and certainly he made this report only after a thorough investigation.

The Argentine minister of agriculture recently began an inquiry into the organization of the home packing plants. His findings have not yet been made public, but it has been stated that London is a complainant regarding the fluctuating prices which prevail for the Argentine products. And whatever may be the report of this official as to supply and cost, Argentine cattlemen admit that it was due to northern influence that they have managed to obtain better prices for their stock. It seems to be established that the packing companies themselves own vast tracts of land in Argentina for the raising of their own raw material. The Sansinena company, for instance, has a plant, "La Negra," near Buenos Aires, which covers more than 37,000 acres, and can accommodate at one time 5000 head of cattle and 20,000 sheep. And their holdings are increasing to an extent that portends that the packers may in time eliminate the middleman.

A PENETRATING observer and critic of a people's measure of civilization often takes as his test details of life that are unconventional. Thus a shrewd Scotchman visiting Boston did not appraise it so much by its schools, churches, women's clubs and its carefully preserved historical monuments as by the humane relations existing between Boston Common squirrels and pigeons and the Boston small boy. This, he said, implied a reverence for sub-human life that was proof of juvenile ethical development such as he had never seen in any European city. There is one aspect of American life which, while not much preached about or commented on, nevertheless needs to be faced and dealt with. It is the habit of defacing and mutilating buildings and monuments and appropriating souvenirs. Hotels and restaurants are victims to the extent of a replacement cost aggregating millions annually. When foreign ships or American naval vessels enter port and extend hospitality to "the people" they reckon on being plundered and on having ship property marred. And this by landsmen—and women—with unimpeachable records of "respectability."

As for monuments and works of art set up in public places, the autographic record of the iconoclastic egoist is writ large over marble and bronze. Nor is this all. Anything portable and concealable, belonging to the monument or to the public building, is likely to be snatched away. The motive cannot be pecuniary, for the detached ornament seldom has intrinsic worth, nor can it safely be marketed as being what it is. The ravisher simply seems to lack conscience as to matters of beauty and civic honor, failing to appreciate the fact that if he mars public property and destroys the perfection of a work of art, he helps to create a reputation for vandalism for his countrymen. Truly home or school should do far more than is done now to impress upon youth of both sexes the public's sole right of property in historical and esthetic belongings.

All this is apropos the recent disclosures of vandalism in New York city, the mutilation of St. Gauden's statue of Farragut in Union square, and other evidence relative to ignorance of or contempt for both beauty and duty. That much can be done through education, to change the barbarian and Philistine point of view, has been shown during the past generation by an altered attitude of urban juveniles toward plants and trees growing in public parks. Something is yet needed to reach and to change those many worse offenders who are adults.

IN A western American city a few years ago public opinion united in behalf of a general community spring cleaning, and within even a few weeks some wonderful changes in community appearance were brought about. Front yards, back yards and side yards, more or less neglected for years, were cleaned, raked, spaded, sodded, planted. By the time the early summer was on, a perfect metamorphosis had taken place in what had been the most uninviting of the residence districts: by midsummer, fences, outhouses, barns and porches were covered with vines and creeping plants; the back lots that had been notable mostly for untidiness and litter were transformed into pleasant little gardens; spots that had been positive disfigurements had been made attractive to the eye. The rear ends of tenement houses concealed behind woodbine or morning glory, the unpainted gable behind a robe of wild cucumber, the yard corners that had held tin cans, bottles and miscellaneous rubbish hidden behind foliage plants, made up a new and delightful perspective and lent freshness and beauty to scenes that needed to be blotted out, not only from sight, but from recollection.

It costs little or nothing to do this. Everybody in the community felt glad that it had been done, hoped that it would be done annually. There was scarcely a neighborhood that was not permanently benefited by it. Enthusiasm is ephemeral, and after a few seasons there was a lessening of general interest in the work; but the influence of that first spring has been sufficient to prevent the districts once redeemed from going wholly back to the old ways of negligence and slovenliness, and this spring there are signs of another popular revival of the original movement.

The newspapers of other cities, in all parts of the country, are moved by this reawakening, or by the impulses that are common to all with the approach of the vernal season, to advocate similar undertakings at home. It is properly pointed out that the time, energy and money required to bring about a change that raises a neighborhood 1000 per cent in the esteem of people of even moderate taste are of too little consequence to be regarded as obstacles. The work of putting a yard in order, of sowing grass seed, of planting shrubs, vines or flowers, once entered upon, becomes a pleasure rather than a task. If engaged in by a whole neighborhood or a whole community, it gives to summer that touch of nature and of beauty yearned for by even the most callous of city dwellers. There is not merely an esthetic influence to be gained by cleaning and beautifying the shabby and bare places in population centers, there is a moral uplift as well. All the art in creation at a distance cannot compensate for the loss of any of those little adornments associated in the human mind with the name of home. For the sake of the young in particular the effort to bring into the sunlight the beautiful and bounteous gifts which nature is ready to bestow upon all should be determined and continuous.

Time for a Sprucing Up